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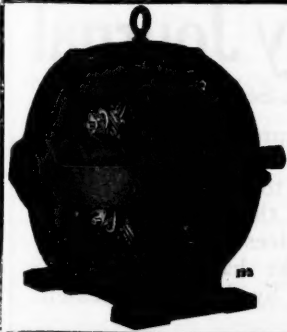
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CRITICISING ARMY DIET.

The editor of the Physical Culture Magazine is greatly surprised because when he wrote to the War Department, offering to take a dozen soldiers at his own expense and prove to the Army officials that "I could feed them on a diet that would be far less expensive than that which they were following, and could establish a regimen for them that would greatly increase their strength, endurance and general efficiency, I received a very polite reply, declining my offer." We cannot share the wonder of the editor, the spelling of whose name very aptly suggests fads, for if these men had been lent to this diet experimenter, who can tell but that now the whole Army would be parceled out among the various food theorists for purposes of tests? Why should not Mr. Fletcher, who believes that the physical evils of mankind come from improper chewing, have been privileged to ask for a squad, or regiment if necessary, to give his views the proper testing? Then the Dr. Kneipp enthusiasts who assert that going barefoot in the wet grass of mornings is a sure cure for most of the ills flesh is heir to could very legitimately have asked for a detail to experiment with their theories. Also our friends, the out-of-doors sleepers, would have been justified in demanding a trial squad, while the Government food expert, Dr. Wiley, whose ideas on foods are interesting and varied, might have made his requisition. There is a large school that believe that tomatoes cause cancer, and they might have sought a regiment or two to eat up several large tomato crops. As one contemplates the possibilities of the suggestion made by the editor of Physical Culture, one is impressed with the wisdom of the Army authorities who quite properly felt that the Army had other duties to perform than to lend itself to every dietitian with a theory. We have been told that there is hardly a scientific student of dietetics who does not, before he has been long in the study, develop a particular fad, and that no two quite agree. These naturally would have come forward with a desire to test their ideas upon the hapless soldiers of the Army, until the Regular establishment might have been turned into a vast gastronomic laboratory. The great public, which is free to follow the best there is in these food theories, do not take to them with any special enthusiasm, but are content to live along the old lines. This may or may not be taken as an evidence that things are pretty well adjusted, as they are in the matter of foods, and that chasing after strange gods on the subject of diet violates the old injunction of letting well enough alone.

The tone in which this criticism on Army diet is expressed indicates that there is more of spleen than of a desire for the truth behind it. When the physical culturist can sneeringly say that "medical men as a class know but little of health, that their knowledge is almost entirely confined to disease, that they may have some knowledge of sanitation and general hygiene, but are not in the habit of displaying it," he writes himself down, at least so far as the officers of the Army Medical Corps are concerned, as wholly unfitted to pass an unbiased judgment upon the attainments and work of these gentlemen. How can anyone with a knowledge of the facts say that in the matters of sanitation and general hygiene medical men are not in the habit of displaying their knowledge, when to the efforts of the doctors of the Army are due the disappearance of yellow fever from Cuba and Panama and the control of malaria through the discovery of the disease-carrying mosquito. But for them, if the "cure" theorists had had their way, the world to-day might be trying to fight yellow fever and malaria with mud baths or a diet of carrots or turnips. As to the charge that enlisted men of the Army are contaminated with a certain disease, if the editor of the food magazine will read

the last annual reports of the Surgeon General of the Army and of the Navy (especially page 72 of the latter report) as to the methods of prevention in such cases, he may conclude that the soldier and sailor of the United States military establishment are better guarded against this evil than the average civilian, and that if the physical integrity of the inhabitants of the United States is to be undermined, it will be through the indiscriminating indulgence of civilians over whom there is no authority, as there is in the Army and Navy, to impress the use of certain precautions, which are now enforced in the Services with results that are hailed by the general medical world as an evidence that the Army and Navy have opened a way to physical purification which some day may be trodden by the generality of mankind.

The shooting of Mayor Gaynor, of New York city, on Aug. 9 by a discharged city employee, coinciding with repeated attacks upon him by a New York newspaper, brings to mind the question of how far these newspaper criticisms of high officials can turn the heads of weak men and work them up to a murderous frame of mind. At the time of the assassination of President McKinley in Buffalo, in 1901, the same paper had been publishing coarse and suggestive attacks on him, not criticisms of honest tone and sincere purpose, but nagging, stinging, ironical flings, such as would appeal to men of weak intellects. In every large community like New York there are persons with grievances against the administration of the city, and when such read daily the suggestion that the mayor is a "crook," that he is "dishonest," that he is a "fraud," it is easy for them to associate a personal desire for revenge with the duty of ridding society of an official of that character. Legitimate criticism of public officials is a great public safeguard, but when it degenerates into venom and calumny it becomes a menace to society that in time to come may be checked by law. Sad as the shooting of Mayor Gaynor has been, and deep as is the wound to the honor of New York and to the pride of the nation, it throws into strong though melancholy relief the fatuousness of those misguided persons who tell us that the millennium is near, that human nature has changed, that sin and crime are only occasional, that vice is soon to take itself from the earth, and that the day for armies and navies has forever past. It seems that it is necessary for some conspicuously deplorable crime like this, which has stunned the American people, to bring home to some of this class the folly of their dreams of perfection and the persistence of wickedness in this world of ignorance and error. Here was a public official whose acts since he had been chief executive of the city had been for the improvement of the condition of the common people, for the weeding out of corruption, for the prevention of police abuses, in a word, for those betterments in the conduct of the Mayor's office which make so much for the welfare of the humblest citizens; yet this man is made the target of an assassin's bullet as if he had been the basest tyrant and the worst enemy of the people. The man that fired the shot, a wage laborer, represented a class that has always had a firm friend in the Mayor. The Springfield Republican spoke the other day about doing our share to better the world as that share comes to us day by day, but those who have preceded us have done the same. As "new occasions teach new duties," so inventions and modernized life bring new evils, new vices, new crimes, new temptations, and to make head against them should engage all the attention and energy of our reformers and make unnecessary such wildly Utopian schemes as those proposed for the abolition of military systems of defense.

The presidential address of Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at the recent St. Louis meeting of the American Society of Tropical Diseases, as given in full in the Gulf States Journal of Medicine and Surgery and Journal of the Southern Medical Association, contains statements and predictions of great interest and importance concerning the Panama Canal. Colonel Gorgas does not believe that the Canal will be a commercial failure, as history tells him that large population and wealth have followed routes of commerce in passing between great divisions of the world, as shown by such cities as Babylon, Memphis, Nineveh and Constantinople. In the case of Panama more routes of travel converge, a greater area of territory is affected and the concentration of routes is brought into more narrow limits than ever before. But even if the Canal fail commercially, it still will justify the cost in building it by "demonstrating that the white man can live and work in the tropics, and maintain his health at as high a point as he can, doing the same work, in the temperate zone." The comparative figures given by Colonel Gorgas show the death rate of the Canal Zone to be practically the same as that of Providence, R.I. The cost of a sanitary revolution like this in the tropics he proves by figures to be well within the financial ability of any tropical community.

The New York World, in felicitating mankind in general on the message of peace sent through its columns to the American people by the Prime Minister of Japan, dwells too much upon the insistence of this officer of the Japanese government that "war between the United States and Japan is impossible." It is the very extravagance of this assertion that lessens the effect of the sentiments of friendship expressed by the Premier of Japan. While no one can wish for peace between the two countries more ardently than the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, we cannot refrain from pointing out that a war between any two countries is never "impossible."

As long as the American people remember the Civil War—a war between members of the same family of states—there is little fear that they will consider hostilities impossible between any two distinct nations. It is not so many months since the President of the United States was imploring the Governor of California to make the Legislature recede from its anti-Japanese attitude lest it might bring about a critical situation. At that time that was known to be the motive which actuated President Roosevelt. Can it be that it is so soon forgotten by the World and by the Prime Minister of Japan? Suppose that a strong anti-Oriental faction should come into power in California and the other Pacific coast states and pass laws on the treatment of Japanese that would be offensive to the subjects of the Mikado; would there not be a ground for the formal protest of that people, and if the states should claim the right to pass such laws would not there be every chance of a war with Japan or between the Federal Government and the states which should thus insist upon discriminating against citizens of a country with which this Republic has a treaty? "Impossible" is the last word that should ever be used in describing the future relations of countries inhabited by people having all the frailties of human beings.

Very satisfactory reports of the Chickamauga camp of instruction were brought to Washington by Col. James Parker, of the 11th Cav. In his opinion the maneuvers were of extraordinary merit and value to the Regular troops that participated, as well as the Militia. Colonel Parker complimented the Militia for the excellent spirit which it displayed throughout the encampment. During the first period of ten days it rained almost constantly. When the first five regiments arrived in camp the ground was thoroughly soaked with water, and throughout the first period the Militiamen were compelled to drill and march in the mud, yet very little complaint was heard from the citizen soldiers. The arrangement of the camp was better this year than at the last encampment. The Militia was camped on the Military Reservation, which permitted the use of the entire park for drills and field exercises. Eleven problems were worked out in the most satisfactory manner by the Regular troops and Militia. Following the plans of General Wood at the Massachusetts maneuvers, the officers and men of the Militia were given plenty to do by the instructors. Colonel Parker says that the Militia went at the problems more as if it were real war than in any maneuvers that he had witnessed. For the first time wireless telegraphy was employed in working out a problem. This was in cavalry screen problem, in which, under the command of Capt. John T. Haines, a stretch of country twenty-six miles long and ten miles wide was raked. The three divisions of the troops as they moved forward were connected with wireless telegraphy. Every hour a stop was made the wireless plant in each division was put in operation, and the commanding officers of the divisions were soon in communication. This was in addition, of course, to the regular patrol, which kept the divisions of the Army in touch during the movements.

Mr. F. T. Jane, in the Evening Standard, discourses thus on "Big Ships and Big Guns": "Rumor is busy with a 32,000-ton ship for the South American market. The battleship with twelve 14-inch guns, which has been credited both to Brazil and to Chili, should be received with a great deal of caution. There is a reasonable element of doubt as to whether any 14-inch gun exists outside America, and in America there only appears to be one, which was made experimentally. There is a similar element of doubt about our 13.5's. Some years ago there was a peculiar and particular charm about the 4.7. The mantle of that 4.7 would now appear to have fallen upon the 13.5, and every new gun gets that designation, whether it deserves it or not. A year or so ago a new gun was tried in the Revenge, but it is, to say the least of it, doubtful whether that gun was of 13.5-inch caliber. The monster gun is bound to come; but it may be doubtful wisdom to build monster ships to carry it. Its utility would rather appear to be in the direction of a medium sized ship carrying a lesser number of very large guns in place of a larger number of 12-inch."

According to recent reports recruiting in the Marine Corps appears to be progressing in a very satisfactory manner, the Corps being recruited to almost its authorized strength. It is believed that approximately fifty per cent. of the men who have been discharged from previous enlistments, and who were considered desirable for re-enlistment, have re-enlisted. Considering the varied and exacting duties the Corps has been called upon to perform, this record reflects very creditably upon the *esprit de corps* of that organization. Changes will soon be made in the enlisted personnel of recruiting parties, and if the plan in contemplation is carried into effect men to be assigned to such duty will be those about to be assigned to shore duty after completing a tour of sea or foreign duty.

The spread of the aviation craze in Europe is shown by the fact that strict police orders regulating aeroplane flights in the Province of Brandenburg, of which Berlin is the capital, went into force on Aug. 2. Aviators are forbidden to fly over townships in the course of cross-country flights, of which three days' notice must be given. They must also obtain certificates of efficiency, which they are to deliver to the police before they take part in competitive flights, whether across country or within an enclosure. In the latter case competitors are not permitted to fly outside the boundaries.

Taking advanced ground in favor of total abstinence among officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Lieut. Col. L. Mervin Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., implies that such a reform would raise the moral tone of the enlisted men. This radical suggestion we find in his paper in the August Military Surgeon, presented in the following words: "I feel sure that the War Department should require every officer of the Army, Navy and Marines to abstain from the use of alcoholics while on duty with troops or on board ship. There is no doubt that through such an order the efficiency of the commissioned list would be tremendously increased, and the higher standard of morality would immediately be reflected on the rank and file." While no one will challenge the benefits coming to some men from total abstinence, it is a question whether Colonel Maus is justified in making so positive a statement as that "there is no doubt," etc. Many believe that injury results not from the use, but from the abuse of intoxicants, and that the difficulty in this country is not so much from the excessive use of liquor as from the character of our potations and the unintelligent use of them. Colonel Maus, we are confident, would not be willing to say that the use of liquor depends upon climatic environment or racial environment. We believe he would hold that abstinence is best at all times and among all peoples. Such being the case, he would, if in authority, be ready to prohibit light beer to the German officers and light wines to the French officers. We think that investigation will show that the use of these is largely due to the dangers attending the drinking of water, which, as the universal solvent, is a potent means for conveying disease into the system. In crowded communities, like New York, for example, it is impossible to obtain absolutely pure water except by bringing it in bottles from some distant mountain spring, as many who can afford the expense now do. Even so pronounced a temperance advocate as Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., is not in favor of abolishing the canteen from Army posts, but thinks the best results will come from giving enlisted men the opportunity of obtaining light alcoholic refreshment. This is a subject upon which the War Department may well keep an open mind, despite the suggestions of even so conscientious and so sincerely earnest a medical officer as Colonel Maus.

Sharp criticism of the War Department also is made by Colonel Maus in the same paper relative to a certain kind of inspection of personnel and prophylaxis. He says he "regrets very much to note that the War Department is not giving strong support to these inspections, which I regard so essential." Recently, he says, the policy of the Government was outlined in a communication to the commanding officer of one of the Western posts who had issued an order on the subject of such inspection. In this letter it was stated by the Department that "the issue of orders of the character of the one referred to is contrary to the official policy of the War Department, as the publication of such orders may prove offensive to the general public and humiliating to the Service." The communication suggested that the same results might be obtained by verbal direction to the medical officer to make such inspections when necessary. While this looks feasible, says Colonel Maus, it would become inoperative at stations where the C.O. feels that such inspections are humiliating to the good men and non-commissioned officers, as is the case at one of the largest posts in the Department. Colonel Maus suggests that to make such inspections less objectionable they could be made by an instructed non-commissioned officer under the direct charge of the company C.O. immediately after the Saturday morning regular inspection. Since line and non-commissioned officers are considered capable of making such inspections at recruiting stations, Colonel Maus sees no reason why the inspections could not be delegated to such officers in their own companies. "The Government has some rights in the matter, inasmuch as it pays for the services of the men sick or well, and in a measure becomes responsible for the support of the men in case of disability. Soldiers understand perfectly well that in enlisting they surrender many of their personal rights and privileges, and, as a rule, they object to no sensible or rational measures instituted to preserve their health. They make no complaint at being required to submit to vaccination as a preventive to smallpox, to sleeping under mosquito bars in a malarial country or to drinking boiled or sterilized water where the ordinary water supply is infected." It may occur to some that perhaps the disagreeableness of the inspection lies in the very fact that it is made by officers of the men's company, to whom the latter are so well known. If these inspections were conducted by outside officers it is conceivable that the objectionableness might not be so pronounced.

Major H. H. Sargent, 2d U.S. Cav., in the July Cavalry Journal, condemns the present Cavalry Drill Regulations as a chaotic *mélange* without order or system. He makes copious citations to prove his contention. For example, he takes Pars. 631 to 636, inclusive. Of the seven commands, four follow one system, two another and one still another. The first six of the seven commands tell how to execute certain movements before describing what the movements are to be. The last is given in the proper way; the thing to be done comes first and the way of doing it last. This is the simplest and logical way, and he believes it ought to be followed throughout the regulations. The result would be that the commands would be more quickly understood by the subordinate officers and more easily remembered by the regimental or squadron commander, for he would not then have to burden his mind with remembering in each case which part of the command should be uttered first. Major Sargent also believes that the regulations are governed by no system whatever as to the number of commands applicable to a single movement.

In discussing the question of how the effectiveness of the enlisted men may be increased, Capt. Harry O. Williard, 5th U.S. Cav., objects in the July Cavalry Journal to the "double time" given for service beyond the continental limits of the United States, commonly called "foreign service." He does not deny that the intention of the Government in instituting this feature was for the betterment of the condition of the individual soldier, as well as to recompense him for severe service in tropical lands or in countries where he was more or less isolated, but, on the other hand, he finds the effect to be pernicious, as it leads to a destruction of that *esprit de corps* which, to a marked degree, formerly obtained as to a man's troop and regiment. The result is a lessening of whose

benefit the Government receives from such service; the troop or regiment no longer appeals to the man, and with him it becomes merely a question of serving in lands where his connection with any organization that may be in service there counts double toward retirement. The consequence is that the men are continually transferring from one organization to another to accomplish this end. A remedy would be to substitute for it a shortening to twenty years from thirty of the period for retirement. Another feature well worth attention, according to the essayist, is the treatment of men who contract easily avoidable diseases. Now they are paid as much as the conscientious man who is always ready for duty. A better way would be, he thinks, to stop the pay of such men during the period they are sick from such ailments.

With so brilliant and experienced a sailor as Lord Charles Beresford as perpetual critic it would be strange indeed if the interests of the British navy should be neglected by the present government. Lord Beresford, in a recent speech at Grimsby, England, did not scruple to say that he did not believe the Prime Minister when he said that the navy was all right. He said it was imperative that sixty millions should be expended unless the Empire was to be placed in jeopardy. What he demanded was that thirty-six cruisers should be laid down in the next two years, and that demand he intended to get satisfied. He wanted twenty-four anti-destroyer cruisers laid down within two years, and he would get them. He wanted to make the Empire safe. It was not safe now, he emphasized. They had scrapped 154 vessels, and that was a policy of the Unionists also which was a mistake. They ought not to have been scrapped, because they were necessary to maintain trade routes. "Eighty of the vessels so scrapped they would give anything to have now."

A Confederate soldier, W. P. Hunter, of Guntown, Miss., is honest enough to admit that he was so frightened at one battle he was in that he can remember hardly anything about it. His regiment lost heavily, but he says in the Confederate Veteran that he can find no mention of the battle in history. The conflict took place at Knoll Station, and was fought between North and South Anna rivers, Va., and he would like someone who was in the battle to tell him about it. There were many bloody small conflicts in Virginia which were only incidents in some larger movement and did not win for themselves a place in history, and this missing fight is probably one of them. Mr. Hunter's scare on the battlefield evidently was not permanent, else we should scarcely find him living in a place with so suggestive a name as Guntown.

The Interparliamentary Peace Union will meet in Brussels Aug. 29-Sept. 2. Among the addresses will be one by Representative and ex-Speaker Keifer, of Ohio, in opposition to the fortifying of the Panama Canal. The proposals of the American delegates embrace a request that the international prize court agreed upon by the Second Hague Conference be invested with the jurisdiction of an international court of arbitral justice. It will also be suggested that other governments appoint commissions analogous to the one recently authorized in the United States to report to its parliament within two years in preparation for the Third International Hague Conference in 1915. Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, is chairman of the American delegates.

With the whole world referring to the modern big battleships as Dreadnoughts, the original of which displaces 17,900 tons, while the British Neptune of 20,250 tons has already been styled a super-Dreadnought, passing by the authorized 26,000 to 27,000 ton U.S. ships we come to the recently ordered Brazilian warship of 32,000 tons. It is indeed a rapid stride from 17,900 tons to 32,000 in five years. Shall the class name of the 17,900-tonner stick to the relatively "big ones," or shall we not better classify the ships by their displacements, as the 17,900-ton Dreadnought, the 21,825-ton Florida, the 26,000-ton Wyoming?

The Civil Service Commission of the Dominion of Canada has announced that there are three vacancies in the corps of surgeons in the Canadian navy. The successful candidates, who upon application should not be over thirty years of age, will receive \$4 per day for the first three years, and then \$5 per day up to five years. After their term of service they will be granted gratuities of \$1,000 to \$1,500 each.

The matches of the National Rifle Association of America will begin at Camp Perry, O., Aug. 15 and run through August 18, and Friday and Saturday of that week will be set aside for practice for the national matches. These will begin Aug. 22 with the national team match, to be followed by the national individual rifle match and the national individual revolver match.

Announcement is made from the Signal Office, U.S.A., of the opening of a telegraph office at Kotlik, Alaska, Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system, on June 28, 1910. The through rate will be the same as to Nome, Alaska. The local rate from St. Michael and Nome, Alaska, to Kotlik will be the same as the rate now in effect between St. Michael and Nome.

Judge says: "The old English woman had the right idea of peace when she cabled to President Taft to request Messrs. Jeffries and Johnson to lay their dispute before The Hague Tribunal instead of fighting it out."

The government military and naval schools at Caracas, Venezuela, opened on July 5, occupying the handsome Military College edifice constructed on a prominent hill overlooking Caracas by General Castro.

Although the records for June on the Panama Canal show a slight falling off in the average output per shovel day compared with June, 1909, owing to the heavier rains, the total amount of material excavated from the prism in the Culebra section of the Central Division made a record for that month, being 1,302,189 cubic yards, or sixty thousand more than the best previous June output. At the end of June the Culebra Cut was 58.56 per cent. completed, and the Chagres section 73.55 per cent. completed. The Canal is not like a fleet of ships whose

speed must be the speed of the slowest; that is, the fact that the Culebra Cut is only 58 per cent. completed does not mean that the more forward condition of the other sections does not indicate an earlier completion than the Culebra figures would show. With other sections finished there can be a concentration of energy upon the Culebra Cut. Borings have been made in squares of 500 feet, and to a depth of forty feet below mean sea level, over the area of the proposed inner harbor at Balboa. The greater part of the ground is low and swampy, in general, not exceeding eight feet above mean sea level at low tide, but in one section there is a patch of rock rising to forty feet above mean sea level, the highest point in the entire area. The borings also disclosed the bed of a stream that in former times pursued a tortuous course across the swamp. At a later period its channel appears to have become choked, and is now covered with a heavy deposit of mud. Excavations here will serve to widen the channel at this point, thus affording additional room for the navigation of sand barges and other vessels.

MILITARY SERVICE FOR FARMERS.

Major James Cabell Minor, Chief Surgeon, N.G. Ark., in a paper in the August Military Surgeon, explains the best way to raise the tone of the agricultural communities by teaching the farmer economy in handling subsistence materials and the value of sanitation. He lays down as a rudimentary proposition that "the average farmer has been for years a wasteful and poor man, when he should be the most economical and the wealthiest." Economy is evidence of obedience to law and discipline, argues the author. Experience is one of the farmer's schools for economy; but experience is trying and often treacherous. Military camps of instruction under the provisions of the Dick bill are now available, and they make a safe and sure school for the farmer. The average farmer in one year allows enough cattle and hogs to roam, vegetables and fruits to rot, to feed forty families in cities and towns, and, incidentally, enough manure and soil to wash away to make fertile the arid hillsides of Hell's-Half-Acre, and all because he has not been taught economy. In military camps of instruction he learns that a waste of subsistence on his part is marked heavily against him; that to overfeed or underfeed himself or animals under his care is matter calling for severe discipline and punishment, although we are free to tell Major Minor that we do not recall an instance when a soldier was ever punished for overeating. "At the farmer's home, through lack of simple knowledge and hygiene and sanitary conveniences and ideas, he creates more ill health among his family and friends than does a factory working a hundred famishing children. He often lets the wife work all day and far into the night with never a holiday or comfortable dress, and the child to go barefooted and in rags; he has learned nothing of the various local and systematic disorders attending uncared-for wounds and scratches, and those disorders which follow lowered resisting power due to overwork and improper food."

"At military encampments the farmer learns the value of regular working hours and regular hours for recreation; he learns the value of clean hands, a clean body and clean clothes; he learns the necessity for well fitting shoes; he learns that a simple scratch of the foot may often result in serious disability if not cared for immediately by the methods of the medical officer; he learns that to eat with dirty hands may mean great bodily harm to him and to others; he learns the import of waging at all times war on the fly, the mosquito and other pests. The farmer's best school to-day is the National Guard as it is being instructed by the U.S. Army under the provisions of the Dick bill and in the wisdom of the Medical Department of the Army at national encampments and schools for the medical officers. The farmer's best friend and teacher is the medical officer of the National Guard."

The farmer recruit, Major Minor believes, is more reliable than the city recruit. The farmer recruit is slower, perhaps, to learn, but when once drilled in his habits spreads their influence widely. The farmer recruit is more attentive to his teachings; the other inattentive and often frivolous and rebellious. The city recruit is too often the slave of the money-loving tradesman, and is rarely encouraged by a generous allowance of time even to attend the necessary drills or inspections. The farmer is the most desirable recruit for our National Guard. He needs instruction. It is the farmer who, after learning at state and national encampments the value of proper home building, home keeping and personal hygiene, is the hope of the land. Having been recruited in the National Guard, the farmer should be a wholesome leaven in his community for at least 350 days of the year. "He will not only have learned the practical application of the laws of life at the military camps of instruction, thus becoming a healthier subject, a more submissive citizen to rules of discipline and more obedient to all laws, but he will have fitted himself for a more creditable assimilation with the Regular troops of our country should such work for him ever become necessary."

We print Major Minor's comparison between the farmer and the city recruit to give his point of view. We believe his paper would have been stronger with these invidious contrasts omitted. They add nothing to the force of his argument. The differences between the receptivity of the farm-bred and the city-bred recruit in matters of training are not sufficiently well established to warrant such positive statements as those of the essayist. The farmer has enough drawbacks from which military training may free him without dragging in the faults of the city recruit. Not only may the farmer be held up as woefully ignorant of sanitary conditions, but the inhabitants of small cities may also be included in the same category. In some cities of a population of thirty or forty thousand population we have seen a disregard of sanitation in the matter of sewer connection within the last three years that was condemnable in the extreme.

We agree with Major Minor that no single thing would do more to elevate the agriculturist than military service if the countryman could find the opportunity to take up military training. Living miles from any town, it is not explained by the Arkansas essayist just how the farmer's son is to place himself in touch with a military command. A town must have some pretensions to population to be able to support a separate company, and the members of such companies, as we have seen them in the Eastern states, are generally residents of the town. The isolated life of the farmer, at distances from towns and cities, counts against his joining military organizations. As we know the farming life, the farmer's busiest time is in the summer, just the time that camps of instruction are held. In the winter, when he has more leisure, the roads are often impassable from snow or mud, and thus

he is handicapped in the two seasons of the year when military service would be of the greatest advantage to him. Arkansas, we believe, has some of the worst roads in the country, and we wonder whether Major Minor ever estimated the trouble the farmers of his section would have in getting to town to attend drills in stormy winter weather.

AEROPLANE BOMBS AND WARSHIPS.

Wonderful indeed was the achievement of aviator Harmon the other day at Hempstead Plain, L.I., when he dropped "bombs" on a "battleship" painted in white on the green field in front of the grand stand. The flier was never more than 150 feet above the ground. The possible fate of a ship thus at his mercy made a great impression upon the spectators, we are told, but as war is pre-eminently a game at which two can play we want to see Mr. Harmon anchor an aeroplane 150 feet above the ground and let a ship's crew fire at it for five minutes. Or let him arrange it so he can drop from it in a parachute after starting it over the "ship," so that the rifleman can fire at it on the fly. How much of the air machine would be left when the firing was over we leave it to him to guess, but we are inclined to believe it would be of no value outside a scrap heap. Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th U.S. Inf., witnessed the bombardment of the painted ship, but was not much impressed. He is quoted as saying, in discussing the subject of dropping projectiles from an aeroplane, that it would be necessary to make the drop from a height of about 5,000 feet, as the modern marine gun has a range of 1,500 yards. He said one bullet in the right place would bring down a machine, while it would be almost impossible to fire a bomb with accuracy from a safe height. As the aeroplane cannot be brought to a standstill, anyone with a small degree of common sense will understand the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of hitting an object with a bomb dropped from a height of a mile.

Gen. George W. Wingate, in a long letter to the New York Tribune, expresses the belief that the swallowlike dipping flight of the aeroplane tends to give it a certain immunity from rifle fire. He explains the great difference between firing at birds on the wing and aiming at targets, and between the shotgun and the rifle in hitting objects in the air. While admitting that the shooting at moving objects which the Army is introducing is likely to work a reformation, he holds it must be a good while before any considerable number (either of Regulars or National Guardsmen) will become proficient. The ordinary soldier, however skilful he may be in shooting at a fixed mark with the fine sights which he is accustomed to use, and in doing which he "takes his time," is helpless, says General Wingate, when it comes to rapid "snap firing," which is indispensable to hit an aeroplane. As the naval gunner in laying his piece must look into a reflector to see what he is aiming at, General Wingate believes the resulting limited field of vision will make him unable to follow a plane with sufficient rapidity to be effective with his fire. Shrapnel also he dismisses as possible destroyers of air machines, as there will be no time to adjust the fuses. As there are no surrounding objects by which the rifleman can gauge the distance of an aeroplane as he would an object on or near the ground, his firing must be more or less at random.

If General Wingate finds it would be difficult to hit an aeroplane in motion, the Scientific American believes it would be even harder for an aeroplane to do any damage to a battleship with bombs, first, because of the difficulty of dropping the explosive with accuracy, and second, because overhead firing at ships causes insignificant injury, as was proved in the Manchurian war. On the first point the Scientific American says: "To hit a battleship with aeroplane bombs, even if a problem be let go from the perfected flier of the future, is a problem most complicated. We do not hesitate to say that to take accurate aim from a safe height, clear of such complicated calculations of height, speed of aeroplane, speed of ship, speed of falling shell, wind velocity, direction of aeroplane flight, etc., that to affirm that the aeroplane is going to 'revolutionize' the naval warfare of the future is to be guilty of the wildest exaggeration." Explosives falling out of the sky have already tried their hand on warships, our scientific contemporary shows. In the Manchurian war the Japanese, planting their mortar batteries three miles back from the city, proceeded to try to sink the Russian Port Arthur fleet, which lay huddled, supine and useless, within the harbor. The Japanese having captured 203 Meter Hill, by observation and telephone directed the fire of the mortar batteries upon the ships with deadly accuracy. Day after day high explosive armor-piercing shells, weighing 500 pounds apiece, which is about equal to the weight of some of the present aeroplanes, were hurled high into the air and fell almost vertically upon the Russian battleships, which, one by one, apparently succumbed to the attack and sank to the bottom. It was naturally supposed that these huge, high-explosive missiles had either passed entirely through the ships, or, bursting within, had torn asunder the shell plating and opened a way for the rushing water.

At the close of the war the Japanese raised these vessels and made a very careful examination to determine what damage this vertical or "high angle" fire, as it is technically called, had done. To the great surprise both of themselves and the whole naval and military world it was found that the majority of the battleships had survived the impact of the falling projectiles with remarkably little damage of a critical character, and that the ships had been sunk not by the Japanese fire, but by the Russians themselves, who had opened the seacoasts for that purpose. In the majority of cases, when a hit was made, the first impact, say against a wooden upper deck, a stanchion, a companionway, etc., would burst the shell, and the damage, never vital in character, would be confined to that particular deck. The steel protective deck was rarely penetrated, and in only one case were the vitals seriously injured.

THE CONFEDERATE STATUE OF GENERAL LEE.

James Schouler, of Boston, who is equally distinguished as an authority on law and as a historian, in a letter to the Boston Transcript presents the question of statues for the Capitol at Washington in a somewhat new light. He says:

"The Act of Congress of 1864, cited by Attorney General Wickersham, appears by a fair construction to have intended that the two statues furnished by a state for the old historic hall of representatives should be of illustrious citizens already 'deceased'; and the circumstances and conditions attending the passage of that act favor this conclusion.

"What a list of illustrious 'deceased persons' had Virginia to select from: Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John

Marshall, Patrick Henry and other sons, to associate with the peerless Washington. For many years past the statue of Washington has stood in that hall, and also one of Jefferson; the latter a bronze figure which once stood before the White House. No known objection was ever offered to them or either of them. They must have been placed there under some authority, however derived, from the state of Virginia. The statute of 1864 does not insist upon a formal legislative resolve to express the choice.

"I presume that this statue of Jefferson has been removed from the hall to make way for that of General Lee in Confederate uniform, lately placed there. Otherwise Virginia is adding a third statue, when only two are permitted. When and under what authority on the part of the United States has Jefferson's statue been removed? And what has been done with it?

"Charles Sumner, who was no dough face nor a dissembler in his political opinions, took, I think, the true stand in such matters. He contended that no memorial ought ever to be placed in our National Capitol which might wound the sentiment of either North or South concerning the Civil War.

"General Lee was a brave soldier and had some excellent personal traits of character. This Union is broad enough for his admirers to erect statues to his memory where locally desired. But neither under a just rule of ethics, nor with a fair construction of the statute of 1864, nor in timely compliance with an invitation of Congress extended nearly fifty years ago, should his statue be placed now in the National Capitol.

"Moreover, despite all legal casuistry, Congress has the final control and the final responsibility in this whole business to accept or reject, to place, displace or replace, in its own temple of legislation."

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The detailed program of instruction for 1910-11 at the Mounted Service School specifies the following as the course of instruction:

1. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS.

(a) * * * (g) * * * (h) Equitation and horse training.—At the school stables: Stables and stable management. In the riding hall: Use of the cavesson and longe; bits and biting; bending lessons; the military seat; the park and jumping seat; collected gaits; school riding; correction of vices; school training; high jumping. Outdoors: School and cross-country work. (i) Hippology—Recitations, lecture room, farrier's barracks. Anatomy of the horse; conformation and points; defects and blemishes; age of horses, diseases of the bone and detection of lameness; wounds; sprains; bruises and contusions; diseases of the urinary, nervous and lymphatic systems; diseases of the skin and eye; miscellaneous diseases; weights and measures; medicines. Practical work: Tests in determining the age of horses; tests in examining horses for soundness; conformation and suitability for service; exercises in diagnosis of diseases; hospital work; attendance at operations and dissections. (j) Horseshoeing.—In the school shoeing shop: Practical work; preparing the foot; fitting shoes; normal shoeing; shoeing to correct faults in gaits; pathological shoeing; turning each class of shoes from the iron bar. (k) Harness and transportation.—Practical work: Harnessing; driving; entraining and detaining animals and wagons; organization of carriages; taking apart and assembling harness and wagons. (l) Forage.—Lectures: Practical tests and inspections. (m) Pioneer duties.—Lectures and practical work: explosives; demolition; road repair; spar bridges; field expedients. (n) * * * (o) Text and reference books, 1910-11.—Equitation and horse training.—Text-book, translation of "Notes on Equitation." Cavalry School, Saumur, France. Horseshoeing.—Text-book: "The Army Horseshoer." school instructors. Hippology.—Text-book: "The Army Horse in Accident and Disease." Plummer and Power. Reference books: "Diseases of the Horse," Department of Agriculture; "Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners," Hayes. Pioneer duties.—Reference book: "Engineer Field Manual."

2. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FARRIERS AND HORSESHOERS.

Length of course, four months.—Two courses annually: Feb. 15 to June 15, and July 15 to Nov. 15. (a) Course of instruction for farriers.—Text-book: "The Army Horse in Accident and Disease." Recitation daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted). Practical work: Attendance daily at the school hospital. First aid and care of sick and injured animals. Stable management for sick and injured; bandages, treatment of wounds, sprains, bruises, abrasions, abscesses; acting as attendant during disease; attendance at operations and dissections. Determining age of horses; conformation and points; defects and blemishes; detection of lameness. Dispensary work, weights and measures, classification of medicines, filling prescriptions. Course of instruction for horseshoers.—Text-book: "The Army Horseshoer." Practical work in the school shoeing shop: approaching horses, raising and holding feet for shoeing; driving and clinching nails; removing shoes; preparation of foot; building and care of fires; sizes and kinds of shoes; shaping shoes; normal shoeing; turning shoes (calked shoes, bar shoes, roller motion shoes, plate, side weight, heel weight); use of field forge; shoeing vicious horses; shoeing to change gaits; pathological shoeing.

3. TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BAKERS AND COOKS.

(a) Course of instruction for bakers.—Length of course, three to four months, normally four months. Text-book: "The Army Baker." Theoretical instruction and recitations daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, during the last month's work. Practical instruction given daily by roster in preparing head yeast, stock yeast, dried yeast and in all matters pertaining to setting the sponge, mixing the dough, handling a straight dough, scaling, molding, proving, baking and cooling; storage of bread and keeping of accounts. Thorough instruction given throughout the course in actually handling field bakeries under all conditions. About 1,500 rations are baked daily. (b) Course of instruction for cooks.—Length of course, three to five months, normally four months. Text-book: "Handling the Straight Army Ration, Etc." (soon to be replaced by "The Army Cook"). Text-book to be used daily in connection with practical work in the kitchen. Practical instruction given as follows: Student cooks upon reporting are assigned to duty as assistants to certain first and second cooks in the organization kitchen (in number from twelve to sixteen), which are under full control of the school. So far as their work warrants it, student cooks are advanced to the positions of second cook, first cook and mess sergeant during the last three months at the school. Kitchen police are supplied by organizations, and organization cooks, if on duty, perform the duties as assistant only to the advanced cooks, who are in all cases responsible for all work done in company kitchens. All kitchens are under the general supervision of the in-

structor. Instruction in field cooking and in the use of the fireless cooker.

FORT HUACHUCA.

The historic barracks at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on the Mexican border, may be abandoned for a new post at Douglas, Ariz., if the recommendations of Army officers are carried out and acted upon by Congress. Fort Huachuca is located in the Huachuca Mountains, and is an essential part of the history of Apache uprisings and the raids of Geronimo; but in its place a more centralized Army post is advocated, at Douglas.

Like a crescent of white foam, the group of post buildings nestle around the base of Huachuca Mountains, green as the Atlantic waters. And no one that visits the peaceful little Army headquarters to-day can believe that within so recent a past here the bugles sounded for saddles and carbines, the clatter of hoofs sounded down the valley and over the rocks in hot pursuit of the fierce Apache on the warpath. The post was and is connected by telephone lines with the San Bernardino Ranch, on the Mexican border, eighteen miles east of Douglas, as well as other outlying ranches, and thus was in constant communication with the movements of the Indians and renegades of the boundary.

To read the log of the Huachuca post is like the reading of a volume from the pen of Fenimore Cooper. Day by day the movement of the troops is chronicled; day by day the record of the appeals from the pioneers, the pursuit of the Indian tribes, the battles, the captures, the fatalities among the troops and the slaughter of the Apaches is set forth in the terse pages of men trained for war, and not for the memorials of their own glory. The last vestiges of a unique period in American colonization are stowed away among the archives of the barracks of Huachuca. In his life story Geronimo, the famous old warrior, frequently makes mention that in such and such a raid the soldiers appeared, a short battle took place and this and that brave was left dead on the field, the others scampering back to the mountains. But Geronimo leaves to the white man's history the identification of the officers and the soldiers engaged in the conflict. The war records of Fort Huachuca show that many of these encounters were with the forces from Fort Huachuca, Fort Apache, in the present White Mountain reservation; Fort Whipple and others long noted as strongholds of advancing civilization in Arizona and on the Mexican frontier.

The movement looking to the abandonment of Fort Huachuca is easily understood. The post is seven miles from Huachuca Siding, and about sixteen miles from the Mexican border. The water supply is not what it should be at present, and the barracks will ere long require a heavy appropriation from Congress for renovation. While the fort was logically situated in pioneer days, this prestige has dwindled with the greater need for soldiery in closer touch with the industrial centers of the new state of Arizona. Douglas, located in the wide Sulphur Springs Valley, directly on the Mexican border, started the agitation for the movement of the fort to that city. A plot ten miles square was inspected and recommended by the Denver headquarters of the Western division. The clear atmosphere of Arizona, with sunshine three hundred and twenty days a year, was one of the strong points in favor of location at Douglas. A background of mountain ranges and a clear field twelve miles in extent, and as much more as necessary, offer excellent opportunities for artillery practice. The climate is perfect the year around for Army maneuvers, and the plan is to make the new headquarters, if approved by Congress, a training ground for Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry, changing the regiments from period to period for the benefit of these advantages.

The Sulphur Springs Valley is underlain with a white sand, which furnishes an abundant supply of the purest water, the wells at the Copper Queen and Calumet and Arizona smelters producing as much as fifteen hundred gallons a minute at a depth of three hundred feet. While the supply at Fort Huachuca is limited, on the proposed site for the barracks there would be ample water supply for dipping pools for the horses, natatoria for the soldiers and officers, and plenty of irrigation for the greenery around the barrack homes and the houses of the officers. The ground is fertile to a wonderful degree, and, with water on the level ranges, produces every fruit and vegetable desired for the mess, with the exception of the trees of the citrus family, the altitudes leaving these trees liable in winter to damaging frosts. Douglas has an elevation of 3,900 feet.

The fort to-day is a pleasant place to visit. The drills and the work on the target range are broken by picnics in the hills, hunts and little hops in the dance hall. The officers keep a kennel of magnificent greyhounds, trained to hunt the jack rabbits. The neighboring mountains afford good hunting for mountain lion, deer, wild pigeons, quail and other quarry. Lawn tennis, baseball and bowling help to pass the leisure hours.

It is probable that if a new post is established at Douglas it will be made a brigade headquarters. Fort Apache, now ninety miles from a railroad, may be consolidated with Fort Huachuca, and other smaller posts also combined. Interest is deepened in Fort Huachuca at this time because Major Henry T. Allen, commanding the post, a veteran of the Philippine War, has been appointed a member of the General Staff, and will report at Washington in September. His successor at Fort Huachuca has not yet been announced.

Douglas, Ariz.

ALOYSIUS COLL.

In connection with the recent disaster to the French submarine *Pluviose*, it is interesting to note that France has approved plans for a salvage vessel or dock, for which about \$60,000 will be spent this year. The increase in the size of submarines has caused this vessel to be delayed. Pending its construction there is to be constructed, as rapidly as possible, a lighter provided with a mechanical means for the lifting of submerged vessels. In this respect it will be as well equipped as the German *Vulkan*, with this difference, that it will not be self-propelled, but will be towed. In regard to methods of rescuing the crews, or providing for their escape, Admiral de Lapeyrière says of the safety helmets which are employed by the British navy that four of these were procured last November, but the trials which have just taken place at Cherbourg are not of a character to give much confidence in their value. The improvements which are being made in submarines are such that accidents due to material defects are not likely to occur, and, as to the three disasters which have afflicted the French navy, the Minister points to the fact that there have been 30,000 descents of submarines since 1900. There will always remain naval risks, but no seaman worthy of the name will be deterred by them from undertaking his duties.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SMALL-ARMS NOTES.

The Bulletin de la Presse states that a new automatic rifle, the joint invention of Major Nambu, of the Japanese artillery, and Captain Hino, of the Japanese infantry, has recently been experimented with at the school of musketry at Tyama, in Japan. It is similar in its working to machine guns, but simpler, and can be carried like an ordinary rifle without impeding the movements of the soldier. When fired the breech block opens and the empty cartridge case is expelled automatically, and a new cartridge is introduced into the chamber by the closing of the breech. There is no complete description available of the field gun adopted by the Japanese since the war in Manchuria. It is therefore of interest to note the following details given by the Artilleristische Monatshefte: The fuse of the shrapnel is graduated up to 7,900 meters. The gun weighs 1,741 kilograms with the carriage, which weighs 801 kilograms. The artillery wagons are not armored. The battery has six guns. The limber carries thirty-six cartridges, the hind carriage sixty-four, but the light regimental ammunition column carries, in addition, 448 rounds per gun. Although the battery had six guns in the maneuvers of 1909, many of the batteries had only four.

The vindication of the figure targets as against the bull's-eye is found by the United Service Gazette in the remarkable shooting at the Bisley meeting of 1910, for "not only has the number of 'possibles' broken all records, but the full score of 105, at three distances, was made by Armorer Sergeant Martin, 9th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry. Never before has 105 been registered in a first class competition at Bisley, and the number of times on which it has been accomplished anywhere under King's first stage conditions is very few. Nothing like it has been seen at Bisley or elsewhere, and unquestionably it will have an important effect in proving that the figure target is no more difficult to strike than the 'bull's-eye,' while at the same time it brings the conditions of firing at the range into closer approximation to circumstances of shooting under field service conditions."

According to a Canadian newspaper, an improvement for the Ross rifles has been perfected. Since August last a special subcommittee on small arms has been quietly experimenting with and perfecting an invention that will enable a raw recruit to go on the ranges and make a good score at his first practice. The invention is called the charge guide sight-base. It introduces the peep sight to the Canadian militia. Along with this peep sight base is a charge guide to enable cartridges held in a clip to be put into the magazine. The peep sight base is to be put on the rifle about the rear end of a belt. It will be one-sixteenth of an inch forward of the bolt handle. The apparatus has been authorized by the Canadian government and will be sold for twenty-five cents. There have been 1,500 made, and dies have been ordered for the purpose of making enough to equip all the Ross rifles in the citizen militia.

In a test at London of the relative efficacy of British and German service rifles both were found of equal accuracy, the German rifle showing greater velocity. At an 800-yard range the highest point of the trajectory of the British rifle was 13 feet 8 1/3 inches; that of the German, 6 feet 11 1/5 inches. This means that by the British bullet an infantryman standing erect would be out of range at 100 yards, and a horseman at 150, and not be within range again except at 750 and 700 yards, respectively. On the other hand, with the German bullet at no distance would a horseman be out of range, while an infantryman would only be out of range between 300 and 550 yards.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A boiler tube explosion on the British cruiser *Sutlej* during the recent maneuvers resulted in the death of two men and the injury of two others.

It is anticipated that in the course of a few weeks the Canadian Naval Department will be ready to submit plans to shipbuilding firms for consideration on which the bids for construction of its first ten vessels may be based. As the designs of the new warships are never revealed by the Admiralty, there will be no public call for bids or advertisement of specifications.

Five obsolete British warships were recently sold at auction at Portsmouth. The battleship *Centurion*, 10,500 tons, Admiral Seymour's flagship on the China station during the Boxer rebellion, which was built in 1893, brought £26,000. Her sister ship, the *Barfleur*, brought £26,550. Both ships were sold subject to the condition that they are to be broken up at an English port within two years. The old armored cruiser *Nelson*, built in 1876, a vessel of 7,630 tons, was purchased for £14,500 by Frank Rystyr, of Dordrecht, Holland. In this case there was no restriction as to not taking the ship out of the country, but she has to be broken up. The second class cruiser *Melampus*, built in 1890, is a vessel of 3,400 tons, one of about twenty such cruisers built under the naval defense act. She was King George's first independent command. She brought £9,000.

Surgeon General Evatt, C.B., of the British army, proposes the amalgamation of the Royal Army Medical Corps with the Royal Naval Medical Service, under the collective title of the "United Service Medical Corps," with a marine or naval or a military or army branch, and a single gateway of admission. The proposal also aims at joining the Royal Naval Sick Berth Staff with the Royal Army Medical Corps, and in future recruiting the former from the ranks of the latter with men detached for a time to the marine division of the corps for service afloat. The suggested reorganization is completed by the proposed union of the Royal Naval Female Nursing Service with the Army Female Nursing Service.

The British War Office have given orders to provide cooks' wagons for the infantry.

Over half a century with the colors is the record of a British soldier, Drummer Richard Hogan, who retired recently at the age of sixty-seven.

The British submarine A-1, which in 1904 lost eleven men by drowning when sunk in collision off Portsmouth, Eng., was the scene of an explosion of petrol on Aug. 6, by which two officers and five men were dangerously injured.

Great Britain's biggest battleship-cruiser, the *Lion*, was launched at Devonport on Aug. 6. Her length is 656 feet; beam, 86 1/2 feet; mean draft, 27 1/2 feet. Her normal displacement will be 25,000 tons; speed, 28 knots; horsepower, 70,000; armament, eight 12-inch, twenty 4-inch; five torpedo tubes. She will be able to train eight 12-inch guns broadside, or four ahead and four astern. The *Lion* will be propelled by Parsons turbines, four screws. It has been said that in place of the 12-inch guns, called for in the original plans, the new 13.5-inch

weapons, carrying a projectile of 1,250 pounds, may be installed.

A vegetable fiber lighter than swansdown has been found, and recent tests have been made with it on the Thames (England) for use in life preservers. It is known as kapok, and less than two pounds of it will save any man or woman from sinking.

FRANCE.

The London Engineer devotes two pages of a recent number to a detailed description of the latest French torpedoboot destroyer, the *Voltigeur*, which is peculiar in several respects, particularly in that she is fitted with combined turbines and reciprocating engines. She is driven by a central propeller actuated by a triple expansion reciprocating engine and by two Bateau compound turbines, each driving a wing propeller. Like all the other boats in her class, she is divided longitudinally into ten watertight compartments, the sixth and seventh of which are devoted to the turbines and reciprocating engines, respectively. The *Voltigeur's* triple expansion engines have three cylinders, 17 1/2 inches, 25 inches and 37 inches in diameter, respectively, the stroke being 20 inches, and at 380 revolutions per minute they develop 2,700 horsepower. They are of the inverted type, and drive their own air pump. They exhaust either direct to the condenser or into the turbines. This condenser also serves the auxiliaries, such as the steering gear, pumps, dynamo engines, etc. The engines are provided with an airtight crank case, different parts of which are accessible by means of airtight doors. Forced lubrication is employed, the oil being supplied through pumps into the hollow shafts, and thence to the various moving parts of the engine. It falls to the bottom of the crank case, where it is filtered and cooled and used over and over again. There are no steam jackets round the cylinders, the top and bottom covers only being jacketed. Cast steel has been largely used in the construction of the engines. The turbines are placed in one compartment, and alongside each is its own condenser. There is in each case but one single turbine casing, this containing not only the ahead turbine, in which the steam is completely expanded from boiler pressure to the vacuum obtained in the condensers, but also the astern turbines. Consequently, the arrangement is very compact. Each ahead turbine is designed to develop about 3,000 horsepower at 850 revolutions per minute, while the astern turbines are constructed to develop some forty per cent. of this power. The steam pipes are so arranged that (1) the two ahead turbines can be driven together; or (2) the port ahead and the starboard astern, or vice versa; or (3) one may be stopped and the other driven either ahead or astern. These combinations may be brought about quite independently of the reciprocating engine. The turbines are controlled from a starting platform by means of servo-motors. A special apparatus allows of the exhaust from the reciprocating engines being led either to its condenser or to the turbines. When cruising the reciprocating engine alone is ordinarily used.

As one result of the recent French submarine disaster, when the entire personnel of the *Pluviose* was drowned, it has been practically decided that either there must be a return to smaller vessels or the larger type must be so improved that its safety is increased and that some practical and trustworthy device must be added which will give the crew a reasonable chance of escaping in case of accident. Experts are discussing the plan for a larger vessel displacing one thousand tons. In this a larger conning tower would be supplied, of such dimensions that all the crew could find place in it. The inventor claims that the conning tower can be isolated from the rest of the vessel instantaneously, and that it will be possible to construct it so that it can be detachable and will float to the surface. An alternative plan is for the duplication of submarines, the construction of a twin boat rather than of one single vessel. At the same time, the submarine construction staff at Cherbourg is examining several inventions for better communication between submarines. The inventions now being tested are a sea bell, invented by M. Carré, and an electric gong fitted on the *Fructidor*. A system of wireless telephony is also being given a thorough trial.

Two sailors were killed and three severely injured by the explosion on Aug. 2 at Toulon, France, of a new model torpedo being tested for the French navy.

Under the command of General Marion, commanding the French 14th army corps, grand cavalry maneuvers will take place, between Aug. 20 and 23, on the left bank of the Garonne, in the district between Grenade-sur-Garonne, Montauban and Beaumont-le-Lomagne, in which the 12th, 17th and 18th cavalry brigades will take part. Other maneuvers, under the command of General Burnez, will be held, from Aug. 26 to Sept. 4, between Loudun, Thouars, Glenay, Gouge, Bouzailles and Mirebeau. In these the 7th cavalry division, a mixed division formed from the 4th, 9th, 10th and 11th cavalry brigades and a few infantry battalions will participate.

The Eiffel Tower signaling station now exchanges wireless messages with ships up to 1,800 miles. A new 100 horsepower engine is being installed, and it is expected to double this distance, at any rate for sending. The present area of communications includes the whole of Europe (except East Russia), Cairo, Algeria, Madeira and nearly halfway across the Atlantic.

The pay of the French army officer should be increased fifty per cent., contends the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, which declares this could be done by doing away with the elaborate system of accounts and correspondence and excessive clerical work. The French paper says that France was beaten in 1870 and Russia was beaten by Japan because of the inferiority of officers in the vanquished forces, and this inferiority is directly traced to poor pay. Referring to the army paper work, it is stated that in France there are 330 "fighting" generals and 107 "writing" generals who never see a soldier except from their office windows.

GERMANY.

A new gun, 13.13-16 inches, on which the Krupps are said to have been experimenting for two years, the *Neueste Nachrichten* tells us, is to be the future main arm for German battleships, and it is stated that the new weapon will be more powerful and twice as long lived as the British 13.5-inch gun. Although some of the German battleships now nearing completion are designed to carry 12-inch guns, the largest heretofore used in the German navy has been the 11-inch.

The German War Department has entered into relations with the German Motor Union with the object of forming a corps of volunteer motor cyclists. Members must be German citizens, either subject to military service or belonging to the active forces, shall place at the disposal of the authorities a motor bicycle with all its requirements, and shall themselves be sound in wind and limb and men of good character. The uniform and clothing will be regulated by the Motor Union, and

special regulations are laid down for the men, who will be armed either with the pistol or revolver. The daily allowance will be \$2.50, and an addition of fifty cents outside the German frontiers. The men will have many advantages, and the military authorities will be responsible for repairs to the motor cycles.

Major General von Lauenstein, aide-de-camp to the German Emperor, although an artilleryman, has just been appointed to the command of the 38th Infantry Brigade. This appointment is quite contrary to German methods, where brigade commanders are nearly always appointed from the similar arm to that of the brigade. According to the *Deutsche Press-Nachrichten*, the only case of this not having been done, before that of General von Lauenstein, was when, twenty years ago, General von der Planitz, then inspector general of foot artillery, was appointed to the command of the 49th Infantry Brigade. As a result of this procedure, officers of the scientific branches rarely obtain high commands.

AUSTRIA.

High naval authority in Austria is convinced that Austro-Hungary should have a fleet at least half the strength of that of Germany, and proposes an organization of seventeen battleships, four large cruisers and twelve small cruisers, with a sufficient number of torpedo craft and submarines, as well as ships for special services. In regard to the last, he thinks special consideration must be given to the particular situation of Austro-Hungary. In view of necessary repairs there must be a reserve for the fleet on the German plan, and the increase must be made by automatic voting of money under a navy law. He would give to battleships and large cruisers a life of twenty years, and to torpedo craft of twelve or fourteen years. His insistence upon the necessity of a navy law is based upon a scheme for systematic training of the men and preparations for rapid mobilizations. His plan is to make the navy one completely ready for war. With this view he would constitute a fleet command in peace, and would create an admiral staff on the German plan.

RUSSIA.

As the result of an explosion on a Russian torpedoboot in the harbor of Cronstadt, Aug. 3, six men were killed and fourteen injured.

Authoritative advices from Russia, dated June 11, state that the pilots of Finland threaten to resign in a body in consequence of a recent decision of the Russian government to appoint a naval officer as chief pilot. The resignation of the Finnish pilots may, it is feared, involve the appointment of substitutes who lack the life-long training necessary to navigate the dangerous coasts of Finland, with its sunken rocks and narrow firths.

Russia is about to embark on a colossal scheme of railway building. During the present year the Ministry of Commerce has secured powers from the Duma to double-track the circum-Baikal Railway, to construct a new Amur Railway and double-track the Trans-Baikal line. The first is estimated to cost \$44,428,500; the second, which is the most important strategically, will involve an outlay of \$153,337,500, and the third entail an expenditure of \$298,420,000. These sums, with the amount sunk on the existing lines, will bring up the total to \$1,000,000,000, which the Trans-Siberian Railway will ultimately cost. For this the Russians hope to have in 1915 a double-track railway from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific of a total length of 6,862 miles.

TURKEY.

The lethargy of mind, says the *London Spectator*, which is the mental habit of the Turkish soldier—the personal expression of fatalism—is a most valuable quality in its way, for it means that its possessor is always cool and collected, grumbles little and has marvelous endurance. It is alien to all forms of panic, just as it is alien to a conspicuous elan. If the Turkish soldier never goes very fast, he never goes very slow. Except by the best trained or most dashing troops, he is hard to beat.

At a price of \$4,500,000, Turkey has purchased the old German battleships *Weissenburg* and *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*. The two ships sold are of 9,840 tons displacement, with a speed of fifteen knots, six eleven-inch guns, protected by heavy though old-style armor of twelve-inch thickness around the turrets and fifteen and three-fourths inches in the water line belt. They were laid down in 1889.

JAPAN.

The following is the present establishment of executive and engineer officers in the Japanese navy: Executive—Admirals, 5; vice admirals, 23; rear admirals, 63; captains (Tai-sa), 90; commanders (Chu-sa), 182; senior lieutenants (Sho-sa), 292; lieutenants (Tai-ai), 562. Engineer—Rear admirals, 9; captains, 26; commanders, 49; senior lieutenants, 63; lieutenants, 206. The ages of the admirals vary from fifty-seven to sixty-six years; of the vice admirals from forty-one to fifty-six; of the rear admirals from forty-two to fifty-three, and of the captains from thirty-nine to fifty.

If the Mitsu-Bishi dockyard and engine works at Nagasaki and Kobe continue to grow shipping men would not be surprised if before many years they should be among the largest works in the world. Although Japan did not build her first iron steamer until 1887, nor her first steel steamer until 1895, the Nagasaki establishment has seven building berths, capable of launching 30,000 tons of shipping yearly; three drydocks and a slipway and up-to-date engine works fitted for turning out marine steam turbines, as well as reciprocating engines of large power. The works' equipment comprises hydraulic and electric plant, a giant crane and an experimental tank built on the Dumbarton model. At Kobe there is a dockyard, engine works and two floating docks. One of these docks is capable of lifting vessels up to 7,000 tons, and both were built in Japan. No. 1 dock last year lifted 308 vessels of 735,536 tons, and No. 2 docked thirty-nine vessels of 146,352 tons.

Over one hundred cases of typhoid fever have been reported on Japanese battleships in the Orient. A report to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service says the Japanese battleship *Iwami*, with fifty-two officers and 729 men, on route to Ominato, Awomiri, for target practice, transferred sixty-three typhoid fever patients to the naval hospital at Yokosuka. The battleships *Mikasa* and *Suo* arrived at Ominato with more than fifty cases of the same disease.

A statement prepared by the Japanese Consul General in San Francisco shows that for the last two and a half years Japanese have been returning from the United States to their own country in greater numbers than they have been coming here. In 1908 3,826 Japanese sailed for the United States and 5,493 returned to Japan. For 1909 the figures given were 1,913 departures from Japan and 4,538 arrivals from the United States. For the first six months of 1910 there is shown an excess of 436 returning to Japan.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

In concluding his annual report for the Department of Dakota, made public on Aug. 12, Brig. Gen. C. L. Hodges says: "The shortage of line officers in the department still continues. Out of a total of 147 there are fifty-four absent, twenty-four of them being captains. Comment is unnecessary. Additional regiments of Infantry are urgently needed. Regiments returning from the tropics should have at the least four years in this country to recuperate. There is no probability that conditions will make this possible in the future unless the Infantry is largely increased."

"I renew my previous recommendations for a General Service Corps. I also recommend that steps be taken to have such legislation enacted as will provide a system of retirement for all clerks and employees of the War Department who have become superannuated in the government service."

The Judge Advocate General says, in the course of his report on courts-martial in the department: "No commissioned officers were tried in the department during the year. The total number of enlisted men tried was 224; convictions 205 (disapproved in three cases), and acquittals 19 (disapproved in three cases). The number of enlisted men dishonorably discharged by sentence of general court-martial was: For desertion, 53; for serious offenses other than desertion, 22; through use of previous convictions, 59; total, 144. The number of trials of enlisted men by inferior courts during the year were: Garrison courts-martial, 22; acquittals, 5; number men tried, 22; and by summary courts, 2,278; acquittals, 41, and number of men tried, 1,377. Concerning the percentage of average enlisted strength present that have been tried by general, garrison and summary courts, a comparison with the figures of last year discloses for the present year a decrease of about two per cent. in general court cases, no material difference in the garrison court cases and a decrease of about ten per cent. in summary court cases."

The total receipts of public funds pertaining to this department during the year were \$834,500.78, says the Chief Quartermaster. The quartermaster's depot has been established sufficiently long to demonstrate its usefulness in supplying posts much more promptly than from Eastern depots, in effecting a very considerable saving in freight charges and by drawing its supplies from a new market in which, in many cases, purchases are made at better terms than the invoice cost from other depots.

It is stated by the Commissary General that the cost of garrison rations was increased from 20.38 to 20.87, largely through the advance in the price of beef. "Practically no complaints have been received regarding the quality of the stores furnished," he continues. "The ration, as now constituted, is giving general satisfaction, both as regards its quality and sufficiency. Loss of stores due to deterioration, theft, etc., was \$305.60, of which amount \$28.50 was reclaimed of sellers, making a net loss of \$277.10, about .0012 of the total valuation of stores handled. The loss of fresh vegetables during the year was very small, 792,927 pounds of potatoes, and 99,794 pounds of onions being handled with a loss of .0003 and .028, respectively." The former recommendation for new buildings is renewed by the Commissary General.

Says the Chief Surgeon, in speaking of the health of the department: "In a general way the health of the command in this department during the year was good. Admissions to sick report were in no way excessive, and the constantly non-effective compares favorably with other years. Very few contagious diseases have occurred in the department, and there was no noteworthy epidemic. Diseases of the respiratory tract have been the principal cause of admission to sick report. Sporadic cases of measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever have occurred, but they were not traceable to unsanitary conditions at any post. The morale of the Hospital Corps has been good during the year, and no unusual complaints have been heard from any source."

The Engineer officer's report says, among other things: "Field work was completed on ten quadrangles of the progressive military map and U.S. Geological Survey atlas sheets of these quadrangles, corrected to indicate present conditions, together with information of military importance, were submitted to this office. One of these quadrangles, Cooper's Lake, Mont., was partially completed during the season of 1908."

The Signal Corps maintained a post telephone system approximately 203 miles in length through Yellowstone Park.

Doubleday, Page and Company, New York, publish for the Boy Scouts of America "Boy Scouts of America: A Handbook of Woodcraft, Scouting and Lifecraft," by Ernest Thompson Seton, with which has been incorporated by Arrangement Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell's "Scouting for Boys." The universal use by the boys of America of such a handbook as this would do much to develop the manhood and independence of character in the individual citizen which is the strength of a nation. We ought to have at least one million Boy Scouts in this country. What a nation we should be if with the outdoor training for our boys, such as the Boy Scout movement promises, we could couple with their school instruction the principles suggested by that noble citizen of New York, J. Edward Simmons, whose death is just announced. While at the head of the public school system of New York city, as president of the Board of Education, Mr. Simmons provided for having the national flag displayed in the schoolrooms. In explaining his reasons for this Mr. Simmons said: "The cosmopolitan composition of our population, the influences, ideas and governments under which many have grown up who have come hither to make this country and this city their home have stamped upon our condition as a community a character which makes it indispensable that means not hitherto sufficiently appreciated should be adopted to counteract the alien influences of anarchy and communism which threaten us to-day. An essential and specific part of the training and instruction given in our public schools should be a love of country, knowledge of its institutions, a proper estimate of its unrivaled advantages and the blessings of a free citizenship. The influence of those who would destroy the peace of the city and spread ruin and disaster in every household should be overcome by the patriotic teachings of the public schools. The nation's flag should be displayed over every principal's desk, and its beautiful symbolism should be explained to every youthful learner who may sit under its protecting folds. I think I do not exaggerate the importance of the proposition I make that our course of study shall prescribe additional provision for such instruction as will inspire

the pupils of the public schools of New York with sentiments of patriotism and loyalty to the institutions and the laws under which they live." "He being dead yet speaketh": would that his voice might be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land.

What lack of preparedness in one department alone can do to weaken and almost destroy an army can be read by those who believe in the needlessness of armies and who would rely upon the rising of the "untrained masses" if they will scan the reply of Dr. Joseph M. Heller, late major and surgeon, U.S.V., to Dr. C. B. G. Nancrede, former major and chief surgeon, U.S.V., in the Military Surgeon for July. There they will learn how the medical supplies of all descriptions for this invading army of twenty-five thousand were safely packed away in the transports, covered by tons of Q.M. supplies, and were not recovered till weeks afterward: how the "round robin" of Colonel Roosevelt caused a hurried order for the return of the stricken and diseased soldiers to Camp Wikoff before it was half ready for them; how a few days after landing in Cuba an urgent call was cabled to Washington for thirty surgeons at once, etc. Dr. Heller properly puts up to Congress the responsibility for the conditions then existing. He says: "Congress primarily was at fault in not providing a large Medical Corps before the war, but certainly the Medical Department must admit its lack of preparedness to handle the problems of 1898. Most of the conditions should have been anticipated and dealt with previous to the Spanish-American War. All phases pertaining to the consolidation of regimental, brigade and division hospitals on the mobilization of the three units in the field and the duties devolving on medical officers should have formed part of the medical annual. To mention only one fatal omission, and this was glaring enough, no provision was made for feeding a sick soldier in the field, with the exception of four cans of Armour's beef extract, four cans of condensed milk, half a kilo of tea and half a kilo of sugar, packed in a regimental surgical chest; the sick soldiers had to eat the regular ration or go without, and the majority of the fever and disease-ridden soldiers that were landed at Wikoff went without. Early in 1898 there was no way by which suitable food could be procured for sick soldiers outside of a regular Army post. Many months later a stipulated sum was allowed for each soldier in hospital, but this was not before considerable harm was done."

Joint action of the Army and Navy in war and the best means to promote it in time of peace engage the attention of Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, C.A.C., who explains in the current Military Service Institution Journal some of the phases of our military life which display lack of co-operation between the two Services. Standardization of munitions of war is one of the things he believes is called for. He imagines an expedition deprived suddenly of its ammunition. The fleet would have tons of it, but unless the arms of the two Services were standardized the Navy ammunition would be of no use to the Army. At present, he also says, it is next to impossible for one Service to transact business with the other with efficiency or economy, and cites the case in which the Coast Artillery paid one cent a gallon to the Navy for fresh water during a long drought at Fort Taylor, while fresh water was delivered to the naval vessels at a cost of about four mills a gallon. The signal systems are not standardized, and here is a department in which co-operation is very important. The Navy uses the continental Morse system, while the Army uses the American. In the regradation of the Navy compasses in degrees instead of points the 0 degree is to be at the north point, whereas the Army has the zero at the south.

In mentioning the avidity with which many soldiers of the British army read books dealing with the countries to which they may be ordered, we spoke recently of the importance to our enlisted men of "reading up" on the Philippines preparatory to departing for a tour of those islands. One's interest in any country should be enhanced by reading about it previous to a visit, and the soldier who, before going to the Philippines, neglects to inform himself about the country and the people, as he can easily do with the books now at his command, misses a chance not only to broaden his ability for observation, but also to make more effective his military work there. A little knowledge of the character of the people in a strange country will often make it easier for a traveler to understand what he should do in certain emergencies. In the Military Digest, published at Fort William McKinley, P.I., is a list of these books as furnishing instructive reading on the archipelago: "A History of the Philippines," Barrows; "The Philippine Islands," Worcester; "The Philippine Islands," Foreman; "Balanglong, the Igorot Boy"; "Philippine Folk Lore Stories," and "Stories of Long Ago in the Philippines."

A press despatch from Boston says: "Although he did not directly advocate the re-establishment of the Army canteen, the Rev. George J. Waring, chaplain of the 11th Cavalry, U.S.A., implied that its abolishment was a mistake, in an address before the National Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union here to-day. Father Waring defended the reputation of the soldier, and declared that he was driven to drink largely by the fact that he was practically barred from high class places of amusement and refreshment. He added: 'He has been deprived of a canteen where he was accustomed to get a glass of pure beer without going away from his home, and where he could neither meet bad company nor drink to excess. He is shunned by all respectable people. His self-respect is crushed within him, and he naturally enters the only open door—that of the saloon. Father Waring urged that more active effort be made to increase the number of total abstainers in the Army.'

Troops of to-day, Regulars and National Guard, that take part in joint maneuvers and may now and then have an extra long march imposed upon them should, if there is any disposition to grumble, remember the marches that Napoleon's men often made to carry into effect his great plans. Superior mobility has nearly always been credited with most of the successes of Bonaparte, but a point which has probably not been brought sufficiently to notice is the manner in which Napoleon's troops responded to his call for such mobility, and the extraordinary exertions which they cheerfully underwent to further the plans of their leader. When Napoleon defeated Blücher's force at Vauchamps on Feb. 14, 1814, his troops had already

been marching hard for seven days, during the last three of which there had been almost incessant fighting. Without a moment's rest they marched to the Ypres River, reaching it on the 16th—fifty-five miles in two days. Again, without a rest, they start off to attack Wittgenstein; and before the next forty-eight hours are over they have defeated in turn three separate bodies of the allies, and incidentally marched another twenty-five miles while doing so. "When we try to realize what all this must have meant to the rank and file," writes Major W. E. Dickson, of the British army, "it will be difficult to withhold a tribute of admiration for those soldiers of Napoleon's army, or not to sympathize with French soldiers of to-day when they look back on those eventful days of February, 1814, as not the least brilliant among the many glorious pages in the history of their army."

For the first time since the opening of the Suez Canal the receipts from shipping were more than \$24,000,000, the exact figures being \$24,695,576, a gain of more than two and a quarter millions over 1908. As a result of the increased prosperity, the transit dues are to be reduced ten cents a ton on Jan. 1, 1911, or to \$1.50 a ton. In the year 4,239 vessels of a net tonnage of 15,407,527 passed through the canal, the year's increase being 444 ships. Owing to an improvement in transit facilities, the average passage was reduced to seventeen hours and thirteen minutes, and it is expected that the works now in progress will still further reduce the time. In consequence of the rejection by the general assembly of the proposals for a renewal of the canal concession and of the continued opposition of the Egyptian Nationalists, all negotiations on the subject have been abandoned.

The Manila papers of June 27 give accounts of a meeting of natives the day before in the opera house to arrange for a manifesto in favor of immediate independence to be presented to Secretary of War Dickinson on his arrival in the Philippines. The meeting was called by the Nationalist party, but the delegates were by no means unanimous, and an attempt was made to howl down one of the speakers, former General Montenegro, of the insurgent army. It was freely predicted that the row would result in the disruption of the party. We had thought that the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston had "petered out," but we see its name mentioned as among the persons and organizations to which the resolutions are to be sent. The meeting voted to send members of the Nationalist party to the United States with the resolutions.

The steamer Roosevelt, used by Civil Engineer Peary in his trip to the North Pole, is the property of the Peary Arctic Society, and the society, now that there are no more North Poles to discover, wishes the Government to buy the Roosevelt, and is asking the Department officials to recommend that Congress pass a bill authorizing its purchase. It is claimed that the ship is in good condition, and, despite her Arctic voyage, is capable of many years' service. But the Peary Society is not meeting much encouragement from the Department. The Roosevelt, unlike the distinguished one for whom she was named, is too slow. Her speed is about seven knots an hour, which puts her in the class with a canal boat. There is no place in the Navy, Transport or Revenue Cutter Service where a seven-knot vessel can be used. The slowest Army transport in faster than the Roosevelt.

The Phillipstown Good Roads Association, of which Capt. Henry Metcalfe, U.S.A., retired, is secretary and treasurer, have issued a model map of the roads of Phillipstown, Putnam county, N.Y., in which township are included Cold Spring and Garrison, opposite West Point, on the Hudson. On the back of the map is printed a report of the work of the association, a list of its sixty-two members and notes on road construction. These show that a road fifteen feet wide, having an average thickness of five inches, can be built of local stone for \$3,230 per mile of 8,800 square yards, viz., cost of stone at crusher per square yard \$0.151, breaking \$0.075, hauling \$0.075, spreading \$0.015, rolling \$0.036.

Chicago is now connected with St. Louis and other Mississippi River ports, and therefore with the ocean, by a continuous water course deep enough for barges and other craft of light draft. The connecting link between the drainage canal and the old Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport was formally thrown open July 25, and now all is ready for the initial voyage of steel barges between St. Louis and Chicago. It is estimated that the link will afford a channel with at least five feet of water.

Some facts in relation to the amount of work done on the Panama Canal in the month of June are given on page 1484. The figures for July show a falling off in the amount of excavation compared with June. For the month of July 2,406,288 cubic yards, place measurement, were excavated, as against 2,616,609 cubic yards for the preceding month. There were laid, however, during the month of July 131,655 cubic yards of concrete, as against 124,214 cubic yards in June.

Capt. Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, U.S.N., Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, reports that a comet discovered by Rev. Joel H. Metcalf, of Taunton, Mass., was observed by Mr. H. E. Burton on Aug. 10 in the following position: Right ascension, 16 hours 10 minutes 29.3 seconds; declination, plus 14 degrees 56 minutes 41 seconds.

Brig. Gen. A. Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., went to Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, from Fort Monroe, to attend a meeting of the Panama Canal Fortification Board, which is working on its estimates. He will resume his tour of inspection of Atlantic fortifications on Aug. 15.

The Navy Department has asked the Attorney General to proceed for damages against the owners of the Norwegian steamer which ran down the collier Marcellus.

Seven companies of the 25th Infantry were on Aug. 12 ordered back to Fort George Wright to fight the forest fires.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Naval Constr. J. H. Linnard, U.S.N., of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has made an application for voluntary retirement under the thirty-year service law. His application was on Tuesday, Aug. 9, approved by Acting Secretary Winthrop and sent to the President. It is assumed that the President will add his approval. Naval Constructor Linnard is now the ranking captain of the Construction Corps. He was appointed cadet midshipman at the Naval Academy in June, 1877, and graduated No. 2 in the celebrated class of 1881, and was assigned to sea duty on the European Station. At the expiration of his two years' cruise as midshipman, and after passing his final examinations, he was transferred to the Construction Corps and sent abroad for a special course in naval architecture, spending two years at the Ecole Polytechnique and two years at the Ecole du Genie Maritime, Paris, France. Upon his return to this country, in November, 1887, he was assigned to special duty in the Navy Department. He was on duty in the Department of Construction and Repair at the navy yard, Norfolk, from 1888 until his transfer in 1891 to Mare Island, where, as the head of the department of construction and repair at that yard, he carried out many reforms, which greatly increased the efficiency of his department. In 1892 he was transferred to the Cramp works as superintending constructor of vessels. In 1898 a serious accident necessitated his going on leave until the end of the year. From December, 1898, to March, 1901, he was on duty at League Island, and in 1901 was transferred to the Bureau of Construction and Repair upon the recommendation of Chief Constructor Bowles, who desired him as his principal assistant, and has remained on duty in that bureau as the senior assistant to the Chief Constructor since that date. He has served on many important boards in the Navy Department and at navy yards, and while on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair has been serving on additional duty as superintending constructor of naval vessels building at the Cramp works, the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Maryland Steel Company. He was also for a time general inspector of all work under cognizance of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. By reason of his unusual mental attainments, technical training and efficiency, he has had a most important part in the development of the material of the U.S. Navy during the past twenty years, and it is understood that the Department intends to avail itself of his services in the Bureau of Construction and Repair for a period after his retirement takes effect. Naval Constructor Linnard's services have merited and received the unqualified approbation of his official superiors at all times, and his relinquishment of active duty will be greatly regretted by all those with whom he has had official dealings in civil life, as well as in the Navy.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Mary Cutler Lundeen, daughter of Col. John A. Lundeen, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lundeen, and Lieut. Edward E. Pritchett, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., were married on Aug. 4, 1910, at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. William Chandler Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., the Rev. Stanley Kilbourne, of Grace Episcopal Church, officiating. The ceremony was performed in the bay window of the living room, which had been converted into a veritable bower of green and white by the use of vines and ferns, interspersed with starry white flowers, which were also used in large quantities throughout the room, white asters and gladioli forming the bolder note. White roses, sweet peas and ferns decorated the dining room, while in the reception room pink roses and sweet peas were used. The bride's gown was of white panne crepe, with tunic of marquisette elaborately embroidered in white roses. Duchesse lace, part of which had belonged to her grandmother, was used on waist and skirt. She wore the conventional veil of white tulle, with spray of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. Harry Lee Steele, of Fort Totten, was matron of honor, and was gowned in white messaline. Miss Louise Hill, a cousin of the bride, was the only bridesmaid, her gown being of white net and lace. Both carried arm bouquets of American Beauty roses, and Lee Steele, the six-year-old niece of the bride, was the little flower girl. She wore a dainty gown of muslin and lace, and carried a large basket of Richmond roses. Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, U.S.A., retired, was Lieutenant Pritchett's best man, and the ushers, who held the white ribbons which formed the aisle through which the bridal party passed, were Mr. Richard Hill, Mr. Ashley Morrill, Mr. Robert McCall and Mr. Harold Tuthill. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett will make a trip of the Great Lakes, followed by a stay with old friends at Narragansett Pier. After Aug. 22 they will be at home at West Point, where Lieutenant Pritchett is to be stationed.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. C. Ducaut, 20th U.S. Inf., announce the marriage of their daughter, Elise, to Paymr. Russell V. Bleeker, U.S.N., June 25, 1910, at Manila, P.I.

Col. and Mrs. Mark Leslie Hersey, Philippines Constabulary, announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy, to Capt. Allen James Greer, U.S.A., on April 30, 1910, at Manila, P.I. They will be at home after Sept. 7 at Omaha, Neb.

"The first marriage to take place at Fort Screven, Ga., among the officers or their families," writes a correspondent in an undated letter received Aug. 11, "was that of Miss Louise Arnold Maddux, sister of Lieut. Rufus Foote Maddux, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Mr. Joseph Newton Kinney, and was one marked by simplicity and elegance. Owing to the bride's mourning only the post people and a few of her most intimate friends were present. The home was beautifully decorated with Southern smilax and fern. The wedding march was rendered by the 14th Coast Artillery band. The Rev. H. L. Durant, of Savannah, performed the ceremony. The bride entered with her brother, Lieutenant Maddux, who gave her in marriage. Her only attendant was little Miss Mary Thomas, who acted as flower girl. She also held the bride's bouquet. White satin trimmed in rose point formed the bride's handsome gown. The skirt was trimmed in butterflies of rose point, and the lace in the bodice was of the same. She carried a bouquet of white roses. She wore the groom's gift, a pendant of one large pearl surrounded by diamonds, set in platinum. The pearl necklace which she wore was an heirloom, and was given by an aunt. Mrs. Maddux was gowned in black. A reception was held after the ceremony. The bride threw her bouquet, which was caught by Lieutenant Harrison. He presented it to Miss Kinney, sister of the groom. Those present at the ceremony were Col. and Mrs.

Wisser, Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Weisel, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Brinton, Mrs. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. R. Donovan, Miss Weisel, Misses Ethel and Kathleen Kinney, Misses Vere, Eleanor and Caro Palmer, Miss Elinor Williams and Miss Lila Evans, Capt. John McBride, jr., Capt. William Robertson, Lieut. R. Nichols, Lieut. Ralph Harrison, Lieut. E. T. Weisel, Dr. Herman Meyers, Chaplain Doran and Mrs. W. D. Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney will spend the summer in Maine, later going to Cincinnati, where Mr. Kinney is a prominent lawyer.

RECENT DEATHS.

Med. Dir. Walter K. Scofield, U.S.N., who was on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral, died at his home at Stamford, Conn., Aug. 5, 1910. Medical Director Scofield, who had been in ill health for some months, was born at Stamford, Conn., April 28, 1839, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1860. He entered the naval service in July, 1861, as assistant surgeon, attached to the steam gunboat Sagamore with the East Gulf Blockading Squadron until 1863, when he served on board the Union, of the same squadron. He served at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., in 1865-66, and in the following year he was with the European Squadron on board the steamship Augusta. He was commissioned as surgeon on June 19, 1866, and served at the Boston naval rendezvous at Boston in 1868. In the following year he was with the North Atlantic Squadron. In 1873 he served on the Asiatic Station, and in 1881 he was fleet surgeon of the Pacific Squadron. He served at the Mare Island Navy Yard from 1882 to 1886. He was commissioned as medical director in 1889, and from 1892 to 1894 he was on a leave of absence. Appointed as president of the Medical Examining Board, he served at League Island from October, 1894, to 1899, and on Oct. 8 of that year he was sent to the marine rendezvous at Philadelphia, where he remained until his retirement in 1901. During the Civil War he saw service with Farragut's fleet at Charleston and off the coast of Florida. Soon after his retirement Medical Director Scofield returned to his home at Stamford, Conn., where he lived continuously until his death. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Lieut. William H. Boyle, jr., late 201st N.Y. Vol., Spanish War, and son of Col. W. H. Boyle, died at the home of his father at Rowayton, Conn., Aug. 5, 1910. Funeral services were held on Aug. 7.

Mrs. E. F. Whitehead, mother of Mrs. Allaire, wife of Major W. H. Allaire, 23d U.S. Inf., died at Vienna, Austria, July 4, 1910.

Mrs. Mary G. Gambrell, mother of Major William G. Gambrell, Pay Dept., U.S.A., died at Laurel, Md., July 26, 1910.

Dental Surg. Jean Whinnery, U.S.A., died at Zambanga, P.I., July 29, 1910.

The death is announced to the Minnesota National Guard at St. Paul on July 16 of its surgeon general, Brig. Gen. Alexander J. Stone. He was appointed surgeon general, Minn. N.G., Jan. 26, 1899, by Governor Lind, and held the commission continuously to the day of his death. "His great professional attainments, his devotion to duty and high personal character," says Adjutant General Wood, "secured to him the love and respect of the commander-in-chief and his comrades in the Guard. All will sadly miss him."

Mr. Luman H. Morgan, father of Lieut. Luman E. Morgan, U.S.N., died at his home in Hastings, Neb., on Aug. 3, 1910.

Word from Vienna, Austria, announces the death there on Aug. 5, 1910, of Mrs. William Hayden, of America. Mrs. Hayden was formerly Miss Louise Annie Dorr, daughter of the late Alfred and Anne Lodge Dorr, of Boston. She had been visiting her son, Arthur D. Hayden, Vice Consul at Gibraltar, but was compelled by illness to go to Vienna and Carlsbad and then back to Vienna. Her son was with her when she died. She has many relatives and friends in Boston and Washington. Another son of Mrs. Hayden's, Capt. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., of the Naval Observatory at Washington, is with his wife and their youngest daughter at the Appledore House, Isles of Shoals, Portsmouth, N.H., for a few weeks. Soon after his arrival Captain Hayden received the news of the death of his mother. The deceased was also grandmother of P. A. Surg. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Herbert Bainbridge Hayden, U.S.N.

Mr. Theodore Gruener, a member of a prominent family of New Haven, and a former lieutenant in the 46th U.S. Volunteers, on duty in the Philippines, died Aug. 8, 1910, at the New Haven, Conn., home of his brother, Capt. E. O. Gruener.

Mrs. Matilda Shillock, mother of Lieut. Col. Paul Shillock, U.S.A., retired, died on Aug. 4, 1910, at her late residence, No. 812 Fourth street, S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. At the services held in accordance with her wishes, addresses to the friends and relatives were given by two of her oldest friends, Dr. William W. Folwell, former president of the University of the State of Minnesota, and Dean John F. Downey, of the Academic Department of the same university. The following is an extract from Dr. Folwell's address: "Mrs. Matilda Shillock, of whose failing strength we have been aware, has suddenly gone from us, and we are here to commit her mortal part to the dust from which it came. She has not gone prematurely. Her call comes at the ripe age of eighty-four, after a life unusually full of incident. This company does not need to be informed nor hardly reminded of the many quiet, serene, beautiful years of widowhood she has passed among us. All of us know how cheerful, gracious and responsive she was, the charm of every circle she entered. Because she was for a time a member of my household, I may be permitted to add my testimony to her extraordinary intelligence, her refined taste, her perfect amiability, her delicate humor without the least taint of bitterness, and her constant endeavor to be both just and charitable to all the world. It would be an impertinence for me to crudely moralize on the event of the hour. Sympathetic silence is the truest consolation for wounded hearts. I have no concern about the future of this much-loved parent, friend and neighbor. Her religion was her life, and her life was the best religion."

The infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Clark died at Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 6, of congestion of the lungs.

Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, widely known as a philanthropist, died at his home in Boston, Mass., Aug. 11, 1910. Mr. Paine was stricken by paralysis in July, 1909, since which time he was compelled to abandon practically all his public activities. A week ago he suffered the second stroke.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter, Alice Churchill, was born to the wife of Lieut. J. M. Churchill, 18th U.S. Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 2, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh McLean Walker, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on Aug. 4 at Stone Hurst, Beverly, N.J.

A daughter, Ellen Darling Rehkopf, was born to the wife of Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art., U.S.A., at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1910.

Capt. M. A. De Laney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is spending some time with his parents in Pennsylvania, and afterward will join a house party at Thousand Islands.

Mrs. Le Vert Coleman, wife of Capt. Le Vert Coleman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., will sail for Europe on Aug. 10 on the S.S. President Lincoln, Hamburg-American Line. Mrs. Coleman will make an extensive tour of Europe, including the chateau district of Touraine, "en automobile" from Paris.

Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U.S.N., accompanied by his wife and three children, left Mare Island, Cal., July 30, for San Francisco, where they boarded the steamer Governor and sailed for Seattle, where Naval Constructor Evans is ordered as inspector at the Moran Brothers Shipbuilding Yard.

The members of the academic board of the U.S. Military Academy invited the officers and ladies of the post to an informal reception to take leave of Colonel Gandy on the eve of his departure. The reception was held at the officers' mess at 8:30 o'clock, Tuesday evening, Aug. 9. Dress uniform was worn.

Japanese newspapers received in the United States Aug. 8 devote much space to the resignation of his imperial rank by Prince Teruhisa, son of Prince Kitashirakawa. He was divested formally of his rank on July 20, and is to enter the navy as a midshipman. This is the only instance of the kind in modern Japan.

Brig. Gen. S. M. B. Young, U.S.A., entertained at dinner Aug. 6 at the Chevy Chase, Washington, D.C. His guests were the Chief of Staff, Major Gen. Leonard Wood; Brigadier Generals Bliss, Müller and Rogers; Colonel Cosby, Lieutenant Colonel Knight, U.S.A., and U.S. Judge Young, of Pittsburg, who is a cousin of General Young and is spending some weeks with him at the Soldiers' Home.

Miss Marion Oliver, youngest daughter of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, proposes to follow in the footsteps of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, who recently rode 212 miles in fifteen hours. Miss Oliver and her father will be members of a party that is going to ride 250 miles through the Indian country in the Southwest. Mrs. Wadsworth and her niece, Miss Smirnoff, together with Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d U.S. Cav., and Mr. Reginald Hildekoper, will also take the ride. One of the objects of the Western ride is to see a Mopai snake dance. The party will also visit the Navajo reservation. The start will be made within a few weeks from Wingate, N.M.

Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, Capt. H. S. Sternberger and Capt. R. J. Daly, of the 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., made an enjoyable trip to Pine Camp in Captain Sternberger's automobile a few days since. The party left the Borough of Manhattan, New York city, Aug. 1, had lunch in Albany and stopped at Little Falls for the night. The trio arrived at camp on Aug. 2 before noon. They left camp Aug. 5 en route home, and stopped at Sacketts Harbor, Syracuse, and put up for the night at Binghamton. The next day they stopped at Scranton and Delaware Water Gap, remaining overnight at the latter place. They arrived home Sunday, Aug. 7, via Port Jervis. All three officers were highly impressed with the camp and its healthy location. Very bad roads were encountered in some places, and particularly between Scranton and Delaware Water Gap.

"One of the conspicuous figures at Nahant on Aug. 3," says the Boston Globe, "was Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, who was accompanied by his mother, a most charming old lady of ninety-six. The following day the General was the special guest of the Old Guard at its summer reunion at the Relay House." Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade, 871 Lake View avenue, is one of the Daughters of Dolly Varnum Chapter, Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. She lives, in robust health, where she was born, on the banks of the Merrimack River, Middlesex county, Mass., which is where five generations of her forbears, both paternal and maternal, preceded her. The Hildreth-Reade Colonial ancestors who had military or naval combatant service prior to 1775 number fifty-two. Those who served to create this Republic in the Revolutionary period number nine.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and a number of other officers of vessels of the fleet at Provincetown, Mass., which took part in the dedication of the Pilgrim monument Aug. 5, went to Sandwich, Mass., Aug. 6, as the guests of Commodore Jacob W. Miller, N.G.N.Y., vice president of the Cape Cod Canal Company, to inspect the proposed new maritime highway across Cape Cod. Commodore Miller was the guest of Lieut. C. W. Fowler, commanding officer of the U.S.S. Yankton, on the night of Aug. 5, and went across Cape Cod Bay with his guests on the Yankton, arriving at the entrance to the canal at noon, Aug. 6. Steaming inside the breakwater at the entrance to the proposed canal the Yankton did not drop her anchor until she was well in the waterway, and thus she has the distinction of being the first U.S. warship to use the canal. The weather was ideal, and Rear Admiral Schroeder and his subordinates were deeply interested in the trip. After inspecting the work that has been done at the Sandwich end of the waterway, Commodore Miller took the visitors in automobiles to Buzzards Bay, where the mammoth roll lift bridge that will span the canal was looked over and the entrance of the canal and the work on that end inspected. Returning to Sandwich by automobile the party boarded the Yankton, which later took them across the bay. The following officers were in the party: Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet; Lieut. R. D. White, aid and flag lieutenant; Lieut. Roger Williams, aid and fleet athletic officer; Lieut. O. W. Fowler, aid and commanding Yankton; Lieut. W. B. Woodson, aid; Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, commander Second Division; Lieut. J. K. Taussig, flag lieutenant, and the following captains in command of the vessels indicated: Capt. C. J. Badger, Kansas; Capt. W. F. Fullam, Mississippi; Capt. A. G. Winterhalter, Louisiana; Capt. A. F. Fechteler, South Carolina; Capt. T. S. Rodgers, New Hampshire; Comdr. J. S. McKean, Panther; Comdr. A. B. Hoff, Celtic; Surg. G. Pickrell, Solace; officers U.S.S. Yankton, Lieut. O. W. Fowler, Ensign Calvin P. Page, Ensign Oscar Smith, jr., Midshipman H. B. Le Bourgcois, P. A. Surg. Howson W. Cole, Asst. Paymr. R. E. Corcoran.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, U.S.A., at Fort Crook, Neb., July 30.

A daughter, Mary Scott Alfred, was born to the wife of Surg. Adrian R. Alfred, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., Aug. 9, 1910.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William G. Buehler, U.S.N., entertained a large company at supper at Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 9, following bridge.

Mrs. H. George and Miss Elizabeth George, wife and daughter of Capt. Harry George, U.S.N., are at Sea View Inn, Biddeford Pool, Me.

Major and Mrs. James H. McRae, U.S.A., have returned to Washington after a most pleasant visit with their son, Cadet McRae, at West Point.

Capt. John W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Wadleigh, who have been spending some time at Jamestown, R.I., have gone to Boston, where Captain Wadleigh is stationed.

Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, arrived in Winnipeg, Canada, Aug. 8, from England, on his way with a party of Boy Scouts to camp ten days near Calgary, Alberta.

Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., left Washington, D.C., Aug. 8, for New York, to be joined by Mrs. Denny and Miss Denny, who will accompany him to his new post in California.

Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, has gone to Warm Springs, Va., for the rest of the summer with Mrs. Russell Harrison and Miss Martha Harrison.

Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chambers and their son, who was recently appointed to the Naval Academy, left Washington, D.C., Aug. 7, to spend the remainder of the summer in the Catskill Mountains.

Mrs. Richard H. Leigh, wife of Lieutenant Commander Leigh, U.S.N., now that the U.S.S. Washington, of which her husband is executive, is to go to the East coast on a cruise, will stay in Coronado, Cal., most of the time.

Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., lectured at the Naval War College, at Newport, R.I., Aug. 9, on steam engineering. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark L. Bristol entertained him at the Torpedo Station at a luncheon on Aug. 10.

Comdr. H. H. Barroll, U.S.N., and Mrs. Barroll go to Bay Ridge, N.Y., to visit their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Barroll, jr. Later they will go to Danbury, Conn., to visit Mrs. Barroll's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cranvill Hoyt.

Secretary Meyer and his family are to be visitors at Newport during the stay of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet in Narragansett Bay. Secretary and Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer will pass the coming week with Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Beekman.

Capt. H. S. Knapp, U.S.N., has been detached from membership on the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is president, and is ordered to special temporary duty in the Navigation Bureau, and will be given command of a battleship or armored cruiser later.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., has been detached from duty as Naval Attaché at Berlin and ordered home to take orders. He will be relieved by Lieut. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut, who recently completed a cruise as navigator of the cruiser North Carolina.

Rear Admiral William C. Wise, U.S.N., retired, who has been at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge, Mass., left Aug. 11 for Newport, R.I. He spent seven weeks at the Inn and walked on an average fifteen miles a day, making a total of 735 miles. He will return in September to Stockbridge.

Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, who have been spending some time at Bedford Springs, Pa., left there last week. General Bell is now at Bayview Hotel, Jamestown, R.I., while Mrs. Bell is at Zanesville, Ohio, where she is the guest of former Representative and Mrs. H. C. Van Vorheis.

Lieut. W. C. Philoon, 14th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Missoula, has been recalled from the maneuvers at American Lake to assist in coaching the West Point football team during the coming season. He was captain of the cadets in 1908 and a substitute on the All-American team picked by Walter Camp.

Mrs. Charles P. Russ and Miss Marjorie Russ have been spending the summer at Fort Totten, N.Y., as guests of Col. and Mrs. Albert Todd, U.S.A. Miss Russ has made several visits to West Point, and later will go to Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., before returning to St. Mary's School, Garden City, Long Island.

Chaplain S. J. Smith, U.S.A., Mrs. Smith and son, Artisan, are spending part of their leave at Northfield Christian Workers' Conference. The Chaplain and Mrs. Smith sail for Corregidor, P.I., on the September transport. Artisan will continue his studies at Delaware College, where he has finished the first year's work.

Capt. H. F. Wilson, Phil. Scouts, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, arrived in New York Aug. 10 from Corregidor Island, P.I., coming via Suez Canal and Europe. They will visit relatives and friends in the East and Kansas and Brackettsville, Tex., during his leave of absence, and expect to return to the Philippines during the winter.

Mrs. Edwin C. Mason and Miss Mason, of 254 North El Molino avenue, Pasadena, Cal., gave a reception on Aug. 3 in honor of Mrs. James T. Moore, Mrs. Mason's daughter, who, with Captain Moore and their son, Kenneth, will remain with them until Sept. 8. The invitations included friends from Los Angeles, Pasadena and those of the Army in the vicinity.

A number of Army officers have arrived at Saratoga, N.Y., for the Army officers' race, which will take place Saturday afternoon, Aug. 13. Among those who are here are five members of the 10th Cavalry. They are Capt. R. G. Paxton, 1st Lieut. W. J. Scott, 2d Lieut. E. M. Whiting, 2d Lieut. L. A. O'Donnell and 2d Lieut. E. F. Graham. Captain Paxton is the owner of Colored Lady and Martha Jane, which are entered in the race.

The Secretary of War has entered into a contract with Jerome Conner, a local sculptor, for a granite monument to be erected over the grave of Brig. Gen. James Shields, U.S.V., in St. Mary's Cemetery, at Carrollton, Mo. Congress appropriated the necessary money for the monument at the last session. General Shields enjoyed the distinction of having been U.S. Senator from three different states in the Union, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. He was a veteran of the Mexican and of the Civil War. He gained some notoriety by challenging Abraham Lincoln to fight a duel, which challenge was accepted, but the affair was amicably arranged by the seconds after the duelists had reached the ground chosen for the conflict, an island in the Mississippi River. Mr. Lincoln, who had the choice of weapons, selected broadswords.

Lieut. W. T. Tarrant, U.S.N., has gone to Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

A daughter was born to the wife of Surg. Adrian R. Alfred, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., Aug. 9, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. Tieman N. Horn, Coast Art., U.S.A., have left Fort Myer, Va., for Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A daughter, Mary Giffen, was born to the wife of Ensign Robert C. Giffen, U.S.N., at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1910.

Miss Garrard, daughter of Colonel Garrard, 15th U.S. Cav., commanding Fort Myer, Va., has returned there after a visit to the camp at Gettysburg, Pa.

Mrs. William Sinclair has left the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass., and is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lorain, widow of Major L. Lorain, U.S.A., at Phillipsburg, Pa.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., Mrs. Merriam and Master Lewis Merriam, from Washington, D.C., are guests of Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., for the month of August.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy, Med. Corps, has gone to Ocean View, N.J., to spend three months before going to San Francisco as chief surgeon of the Department of California.

Naval Constr. Thomas F. Ruhm, U.S.N., former superintendent of construction of war vessels at the building works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash., arrived at Mare Island, Cal., July 31, and assumed his duties.

John A. Holabird, class 1907, U.S.M.A., late second lieutenant Corps of Engineers, has passed the entrance examination for the Beaux-Arts, Paris. He expects to enter the school in the architectural department this autumn.

Asst. Naval Constr. Emory Scott Land, U.S.N., stationed at the navy yard, New York, was successfully operated upon for appendicitis on Aug. 5 at the home of Charles Parks, jr., in Englewood, N.J. His condition is satisfactory, and a rapid recovery is expected.

Civil Engr. George A. McKay, U.S.N., arrived at Mare Island, Cal., July 30, to take up the duties of assistant to Capt. Benjamin J. Tappan, U.S.N. Civil Engineer McKay will fill the position made vacant by the detachment of Civil Engr. Frank T. Chambers, U.S.N.

Capt. John R. Procter, C.A.C., who has been aid to General Wood for the past two years, left Washington Friday, Aug. 12, for his new post at Fort H. G. Wright, where he will assume the duties of adjutant general. Captain Procter has been engaged in assisting in the preparation of General Wood's report to the State Department on his trip to South America.

"Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Morton," says the Union-Statesman, of Walla Walla, Wash., of July 31, "have been the guests since July 26 of Mrs. Margaret Center and Mr. and Mrs. Ankeny. Mrs. Morton is a native of Walla Walla, and she and the General are spending a few days in her old home while en route to Seattle, where they expect to remain for several months."

Philip Harvey, a young recruit in military arrest, jumped overboard from a ferryboat at New Rochelle, N.Y., Aug. 6. But for the persistence and courage of Miss Anna Moran, of No. 187 Woodland avenue, New Rochelle, who swam to his rescue and whom he fought and bit several times in his effort to free himself from her clutch, he might have succeeded in destroying himself.

Mrs. Rennie P. Schwerin, accompanied by her two children, Miss Schwerin and Master Dick Schwerin, arrived in Lucerne, Switzerland, July 24, on a visit at the Pension Terrasse to Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer. Commander Palmer met them at the station in his Franklin automobile. Mrs. Schwerin will remain in Lucerne several weeks, and her visit will be made most delightful by all the Navy people centered in and around Lucerne.

"The interest manifested in the Fourth of July parade in this city," says the Manila Daily Bulletin, "has been aroused and sustained by the ability and energy of the chairman, Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., adjutant general of the Philippines Division, who, in conjunction with an efficient and tireless staff of helpers, has succeeded in bringing about an accomplishment of plans that would probably daunt the average individual were he brought to face the apparently insurmountable difficulties which confronted the military and parade committees."

Of the new Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., the Marine Review calls him "particularly well fitted for the officers: few officers are so well equipped." He is, no doubt, better informed on the improvements of the Ohio river from source to mouth than any other Engineer officer in the Service to-day. General Bixby was connected with the Ohio river from Oct. 6, 1897, to Jan. 15, 1902, and has since been a member of boards to consider proposed improvements for that river. For several years he had charge of the improvements of the Ohio for its entire length, and also of many of its tributaries. He made frequent trips over the river and has been over its principal tributaries, so that he knows the conditions first hand. He is also well acquainted with the conditions on the Great Lakes, having been stationed at Detroit and Chicago. General Bixby will, no doubt, be welcomed as Chief of Engineers by most of the lake navigators, because he is familiar with their needs. He is a man of liberal ideas; he is progressive; he is quick to discern and appreciates good work. He wants details."

Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th U.S. Cav., aid to Brigadier General Pershing, was appointed Governor of the District of Sulu on May 11, 1910. The Mindanao Herald, in speaking of the appointment, said: "Lieutenant Reed has been Acting Governor of Sulu for several months, and his work in rounding up the bad element on the island of Jolo, especially cattle thieves, has been remarkable. It is due to his untiring and diligent efforts on these lines that the commercial and agricultural conditions at Jolo have increased so rapidly in the last sixty days. The appointment should, and doubtless will, be gratifying to everyone interested in the future of Jolo and the entire province. His work shows what one man with the interest of the government at heart can do." "Bill" Reed, as he is commonly called, landed in Zamboanga Dec. 5, 1899, as first lieutenant in the 31st U.S. Volunteer Infantry. His battalion went immediately to Cotabato, where Lieutenant Reed was made provost marshal. He did good work there. On the return of the battalion to Zamboanga he was made regimental commissary, which detail he held till the regiment was mustered out of the Service. He refused to try for a commission in the Regular Army and went back to Kentucky to practice law. A year's absence from the Service proved enough, and finally he did try for and received a commission in the Cavalry, where he now is. A lawyer by profession, one of the finest horsemen in the Army, full of good common sense, he is well qualified to fill the new office to the satisfaction of the provincial government and to the people at large."

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., are spending the summer months at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., are spending the summer season at Bedford Spring Hotel, Bedford Springs, Pa.

A daughter, Rosanna Masi McCleave, was born to the wife of Lieut. William McCleave, 4th U.S. Field Art., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 2.

Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N., retired, was host at a dinner on board his houseboat, Everglades, at Newport, R.I., on Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Mrs. Badger, wife of Capt. Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., has taken a house in Prince George street, Annapolis, Md., which she will occupy in September.

Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Ensign Frederick T. Stevenson, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Delaware, is spending some time at the Bay View, Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. David Porter, wife of Major D. D. Porter, U.S.M.C., recently left Washington, D.C., for Grant Beach, Me., and for Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Miss Lucia Karmany, daughter of Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., who has been spending several weeks in Annapolis, Md., is now visiting in Lebanon, Pa.

Mrs. Almy, widow of the late Rear Admiral Almy, U.S.N., and her daughter, Mrs. H. Bruce Price, of New York, are staying at the Chelsea Hotel, Chelsea, N.Y.

Capt. Mathew A. De Laney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is spending several weeks' leave visiting his parents at their home in Scranton, Pa. He will later go to the Thousand Islands.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stockton have closed their Washington residence and gone to Bretton Woods, N.H., for the remainder of the summer.

The Misses Goodwin, of Middletown, Conn., sisters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., are among the guests at the New Holly Inn, Christmas Cove, Me., for a month's stay.

Surg. M. S. Guest, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at Las Animas, Colo., and is now able to perform active duty, has been assigned to the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign E. H. Williams and Chief Gunner James T. Roach, U.S.N., and Lieut. Charles W. Barber, U.S.A., were among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week.

Mrs. Dallam, wife of Lieut. William A. Dallam, U.S.A., is with her mother, Mrs. Donald McLean, at the Chelsea Hotel, Chelsea, N.Y., for the month of August. Lieutenant Dallam is now in Manila, P.I.

Mrs. Burr, the wife of Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., spent several days in Washington, D.C., last week looking for a house for next winter, and has selected the residence 1523 Jefferson place.

Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Captain Martin, U.S.A., and her small daughter, Miss Katharine Martin, who spent July at Chelsea, N.J., are spending the month of August at Mrs. McEllery's cottage, Monterey, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. R. Hannay, U.S.A., with their two children, are visiting Mrs. Hannay's father, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., where the General is now Governor.

Mrs. Alexander Magruder, wife of Dr. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Isabelle Magruder have left their country place, "Araby," Maryland, and gone to Narragansett Pier, R.I., for the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whitfield Brown, of Washington, D.C., are spending the month of August at Beverly, Mass., with their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles R. Train, U.S.N., and infant son. Lieutenant Train is in command of the U.S.S. Sylph.

Miss Miriam Eastman, daughter of the late Comdr. T. H. Eastman, U.S.N., who has been the guest of Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller at Bar Harbor, Me., is now visiting Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George A. Forsyth, U.S.A., at their summer home at Rockport, Mass.

Mrs. Larimer, wife of Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, U.S.N., baby and nurse are staying at the Old Sweet Springs, Monroe county, W. Va., where Mrs. Larimer's mother, Mrs. Burwell, widow of the late Rear Admiral William T. Burwell, U.S.N., is expected to join them shortly.

Mrs. Brooke, wife of Capt. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and small daughter and nurse have arrived at Chelsea, N.J., from West Point, N.Y., and will spend the remainder of the summer there before going to Washington, D.C., in the fall, where Captain Brooke is now on duty.

Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., left Chelsea, N.J., last week for Governors Island, N.Y., where she will be the guest of Miss Alice Andrews, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George Andrews, U.S.A., going later to Newport, where she will visit Pay Dir. and Mrs. Richard T. M. Ball, U.S.N.

Mrs. Nugent, wife of Capt. George A. Nugent, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was recently in Washington, D.C., in search of an apartment which they will occupy next winter, when Captain Nugent will be stationed at the War College at the Washington Barracks, D.C., is now visiting in Middletown, Conn., her former home.

Ralph H. Nichols, a United States marine attached to the U.S.S. Virginia, at the Charleston Navy Yard, shot himself in the right temple at the Rutland House, in Causeway street, Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, in an attempt to end his life, and was reported in a dangerous condition at the Relief Station. Nichols, whose home is in Rockford, Ill., is twenty-four years old. He was attired in civilian's clothing.

James Smith, a sailor on the battleship North Dakota, was shot by a stranger who asked him for a match on Aug. 8 at State and Jay street, Brooklyn, N.Y. According to Smith, the man said nothing after asking for the match, and there was no reason for the attack. The sailor was taken to the Naval Hospital, and is expected to recover. Three other sailors pursued the shooter, but could not catch him. They said he looked like a crazy man.

From Bremerton, Wash., July 31, a correspondent writes: "In the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of July 26 and the noon edition of the Star of same date articles were published connecting the name of Paymaster Eugene H. Tricou, U.S.N., with the theft of \$22,000 from the paymaster's safe on board the U.S.S. Philadelphia, the receiving ship at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., and asserting that he was under arrest. The articles are untrue. Paymaster Tricou was detached from said ship two months ago, and was not connected in any way with the robbery. He has been put on a board, together with Paymasters George Brown and T. J. Bright, to investigate the theft. Paymaster Tricou is at present pay officer of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, which ship sails from the Bremerton Navy Yard for Valparaiso on Aug. 9."

Capt. and Mrs. Frank W. Bartlett, U.S.N., and their son, Ensign Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., are among the recent arrivals at Atlantic City, N.J.

A pretty wedding at Stockton, Cal., July 27, 1910, was that of Ensign Richmond K. Turner, U.S.N., and Miss Harriet Sterling, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Sterling. The rooms at the home of the bride's parents were beautifully decorated in green and white, the parlors, where the ceremony was performed, being converted into an arbor of greenery. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and the impressive service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. William Renison, while the orchestra softly played "Oh, Promise Me." The bride wore a gown of white messaline, en train, with trimmings of rose point lace and pearls. She wore the conventional bridal veil attached to the coiffure with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of bride's roses, lilies of the valley and ferns. Her only ornament was a pendant of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the groom to his bride. The going-away gown was a pretty costume of black and white taffeta. The bridesmaid was Miss Irene Sterling, who wore a beautiful gown of chiffon cloth over pink silk. Her bouquet was of Cecil Bruner roses and ferns. Ensign James L. Kauffman, U.S.N., attended the groom as best man. The ushers were Ensigns F. T. Berry and Ernest L. Gunther, U.S.N. After the wedding buffet refreshments were served, the bride cutting the wedding cake with her husband's sword. The ring was found by Miss Ruby Wirth, the thimble falling to the lot of Miss Irene Sterling. When the bride tossed her bouquet to the bevy of girl friends it was caught by Miss Jessie Roberts and Miss Myrtle Stephens. Mr. and Mrs. Turner departed on the one o'clock train for Del Monte. On their return from the wedding trip they will take apartments at Vallejo, Cal., during the time Mr. Turner's ship, the West Virginia, is at the navy yard. The wedding presents were many and beautiful, and numerous telegrams of congratulation were received from brother officers stationed at distant ports.

CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., July 3, 1910.

Camp McGrath has just passed through one of the most brilliant weeks in its history, in a social way, with an exciting contest between the polo teams of the 12th and 13th Cavalry teams and the Civil Government and Bamboo teams, the two latter being from Manila and the 12th Cavalry from Fort McKinley. The Civil Government team, of which the Governor General is the moving force, carried off the silver trophy cup offered by the 13th Cavalry Polo Club.

Among visitors to witness the games were the following Army officers: General Duval, commanding Philippine Division; Colonels Chamberlain, West, Brainard, Crampton, Heistand, Febiger, Major Waterman, Captain Swift and Lieutenant Campbell.

The teams were: 13th Cavalry—Lieutenants Bull, Neil, Armstrong and West; Lieutenant Fisher as substitute. 12th Cavalry—Lieutenants DeArmond, Swift, Scott and Talbot. Civil Government—Mr. O'Reilly, Governor Forbes, Dr. Strong and Mr. McDonald. Bamboo—Messrs. Austin and Coots, Lieutenants Foy and Pillow.

All the games were spirited and showed much practice and good horsemanship, and, as usual, where gentlemen play the game, the best team won the cup.

A stag dinner was given Saturday evening to the visiting teams, and Capt. Guy H. Preston, commanding officer, was the toastmaster. The Governor General accepted the cup as the captain of the Civil Government team, and made some remarks on the new rules of handicapping to be instituted at the series of polo games which will commence July 4 at the Jockey Club grounds, Manila. The visit of the fleet of destroyers, under command of Lieut. C. S. Kerrick, U.S.N., added great interest to the latter days of the games, and they were welcome visitors at the stag dinner. The other Navy officers with the fleet were Ensigns E. S. Root, L. N. McNair, O. S. Graves, Frank J. Fletcher and Albert C. Read.

It was a great disappointment to the large crowd which greeted the polo players Saturday afternoon that the rain poured down and prevented the game between the Bamboo and the 12th Cavalry; and even greater was the disappointment that the rain spoiled the ground during the play between the 13th Cavalry and the Civil Government, as they were the two best in the series. The Civil Government had the best ponies—that seemed to be the general verdict; but the 13th Cavalry had some good ones also.

The post was filled with visitors for the entire week, and dinners, dances, riding and boating parties and bathing were the order of the day. On account of pressing engagements General Duval was compelled to leave Saturday afternoon before the stag dinner, much to the disappointment of the officers who tendered the banquet.

There were many special features of the several polo games, but to particularize would take up much space. Lieutenant Neil received an ugly fall; his horse, being interfered with, took a header and rolled completely over, crushing him in the mud. Although receiving a scraped leg and a strain, Lieutenant Neil insisted on continuing the game. Lieutenant Armstrong gave a fine exhibition of horsemanship when losing the grasp of his polo stick it flew in the air fifty feet or more; without diminishing speed he wheeled his pony and grasped the stick from the ground, going at full speed. It certainly was a fine piece of horsemanship. All the members of the polo teams are fine riders, else they could not play the game, and the one special feature was the good-nature shown throughout the week; there was not a single misunderstanding or wrangle over any point of the game.

The 13th Cavalry team left last evening to participate in the polo contest at Manila, lasting from July 4 to 9, in which nine teams will contest.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., July 1, 1910.

The 6th Inf. is beginning to settle itself quite at home in this "squaddy" place. In spite of the almost daily rains, things social bid fair to keep up a jolly pace. After our six weeks' sojourn in Manila, where the men were in tents and the women in boarding houses, it seems pretty good to have a more "settled feeling." For some, however, the camping still exists, as there are seven companies doing outpost duty; one company at Maunigon, on the trail to Overton, and the others across the lake, at Delamma, Taraka, and the new camp, Malaig. The companies of the 21st Inf., that have been garrisoning these posts, are just completing target practice here. Quarters are at a premium, as the families of the officers across the lake have to remain here, each officer being permitted to spend twenty-four hours of each week at home.

The baseball players come over to help out the games, which have been quite interesting. Most of the families of the 21st's officers are at Parang. The remaining five companies are divided between Marahui and Keithley, the former being a part of the garrison proper.

There has been a great deal of entertaining in the garrison, more especially of afternoon bridge parties for the ladies, of whom there are twenty-two. Dinner parties have followed closely upon the heels of each other. Major Beacom, now commanding the regiment, having given several delightful affairs. Capt. and Mrs. Schindler also, although handicapped by the distance over a frightful road to Marahui, have joined the merry round, and have entertained many of the garrison at most charming dinners. Mrs. Schindler is just recovering from a badly sprained ankle. Even the youngsters, not to be outdone by their

seniors, have given a number of parties, and, as there are twenty-ones of the small ones, they have gay times.

The Doers are rejoicing over the advent of their wee daughter, who arrived one rainy day last month.

The general bridge parties, which have been so popular, began at Mrs. Hunt's, and were closely followed by those given by Mrs. Pitts and Mrs. J. D. Elliott, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Dannemiller, Mrs. Bonnycastle, Mrs. McGuiness, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Grubbs and Mrs. C. W. Elliott and Mrs. Agnew. Smaller ones of two tables each were given by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Dannemiller, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Wetherill, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. C. W. Elliott and Mrs. Bonnycastle, most of whom entertained twice in the same way. There have also been several hops at the mess.

The last three weeks have been especially hilarious. Mrs. Cook entertained the bridge club on the 11th, Mrs. Dannemiller and Captain Sweeney taking the prizes. On the 13th, Mrs. Pitts gave a bridge party for twenty, every one having a splendid time. The 15th was Mrs. Wetherill's progressive luncheon and bridge for all the ladies, in honor of Mrs. Pitts, whose husband expects promotion soon, much to the regret of the regiment for his departure. Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Bonnycastle and Mrs. Pitts won the bridge prizes. The next afternoon Mrs. Agnew entertained for Mrs. Pitts at bridge. Mrs. Pitts, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bonnycastle won the prizes. The following day Mrs. Gordon had three ladies for tea and bridge. Mrs. Wetherill winning the brass bowl. Mrs. Hunt celebrated her anniversary with a card party, a most enjoyable affair. Mrs. Hunt was presented with two handsome pieces of brass by the ladies of the post. The prize-winners were Mrs. McGuiness, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Field and Mrs. Rose. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Doerr gave a lovely party on the 23d. Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Grubbs and Mrs. Anderson capturing prizes. The next day brought Mrs. Gordon's beautiful luncheon for Mrs. Pitts. The guests, twenty-two in all, found their places by the funny little personal limericks marking them, mostly the work of Mrs. Agnew, and were very clever, indeed. At bridge, afterward, the fortunate ones were Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Bonnycastle and Mrs. Pitts. That evening Mrs. Schindler entertained delightfully at dinner for eight. Saturday, the Bridge Club met at Lieut. and Mrs. Wetherill's. Mrs. McGuiness and Mr. Cook carrying away the prizes.

This week has been fairly quiet, its special feature being Mrs. Field's most charming little luncheon, Thursday, for six of the ladies. The "widdies" and two or three other ladies met at Mrs. Dannemiller's for cards that evening and had a gay little jollification, and solemnly moved to "do it again." Major Beacom entertained a number of people at dinner on Wednesday. Mrs. Davis entertained informally at dinner on Friday, with two tables of bridge. Later Buster Hunt had a "kids" party, on his birthday which, judging from the noise, was a howling success.

The ball team is doing splendidly, and this morning defeated the Cavalry team from Overton, with a score of 13 to 0.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY, P.I.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., July 5, 1910.

Col. Daniel Corman, 7th Inf., senior officer at this post, has been in command since July 1, when General Potts went to take command of the Department of Luzon.

Capt. J. J. Toffey, 7th Inf., has been at the Division Hospital for some time for treatment of his eyes, but is improving rapidly and expects to be back in a day or two, to be adjutant of the post. Capt. Alexander T. Owenshine, 7th Inf., now at Los Banos, will come here later as adjutant of the regiment, as Captain Toffey is to be relieved in July.

The Monday evening athletic team competitions started off in good style at the initial sessions last week at the gym. Two fast teams are in the running. Karangas, of Troop E, 12th Cav., is captain of one, and Rafferty, of Troop K, same regiment, of the other. The Columbia Club bowlers defeated the McKinley five on the Columbia Club alleys last Saturday night; total for three 2,354 to McKinley's 2,137.

Colonel Gresham, 14th Cav., was the guest of Major Sickel, 12th Cav., last Monday. Captain Dixon, 12th Cav., who has been ill for some time, is out again. Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, of Manila, spent Saturday and Sunday at the post as the guests of Captain Dallam, 12th Cav. Lieutenant and Mrs. Rose, of Corregidor, were the guests of Lieutenant Thorp, 5th F.A., Saturday and Sunday. Captain Michie, 12th Cav., expects to be joined soon by Mrs. Michie and their daughter, Miss Margaret, who sail for the islands in July. Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, from Corregidor, were the guests of Mrs. Edwards, 12th Cav. garrison, Saturday and Sunday.

A party of ladies and officers enjoyed a trip through the Pagsanjan gorge during the week. A delightful bridge party was given by Mrs. Frank H. Adams, 12th Cav. garrison, on Tuesday of last week. The prizes were won by Colonel Bowen and Mrs. McNamara.

After an absence of ten months in the States, Mr. Z. C. Collins has returned to resume his duties as chief secretary of the Fort William McKinley Y.M.C.A. He is an old-timer in the islands, having come out here in 1900 to take up Y.M.C.A. work among the soldiers. Previous to that he was engaged in similar work in Porto Rico.

With the return of the 3d Battalion, 20th Inf., under the command of Capt. Frank D. Webster, to Cuartel de España from Fort McKinley, yesterday, the target practice season of that regiment has been completed. Cos. G and H, 7th Inf., under the command of Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, jr., and Capt. Charles D. Roberts, respectively, which have been doing guard duty in Manila during the absence of the 3d Battalion, 20th Inf., have returned to their station at Fort McKinley.

The Independence Day parade, yesterday, in Manila, was voted a huge success. It took over three hours to pass the reviewing stand at the Luneta. The troops from McKinley went and came back by lorcha.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., July 19, 1910.

The Service Bridge Club met last Wednesday with Mrs. Falls at the Young Hotel. Mrs. G. E. Turner won first prize, a handsome brass tray, and Mrs. Chalker the second, dainty hand-painted Japanese place-cards. Delicious refreshments were served. Others present were Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Foster, of Schofield Barracks; Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Sheedy, Mrs. Marx, Mrs. Rolands, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Hornberger.

Capt. and Mrs. Chapman and children, Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Turner, of Fort Ruger, and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith started Tuesday, July 19, on a five days' camping trip around the island.

Mrs. Winslow, of Fort de Russy, gave a beautiful luncheon Friday, in honor of Mrs. Hepburn, who was Miss Madge McCandless. The table was daintily decorated in yellow ribbons and white carnations, with hand-painted place-cards. Those present were Mrs. Chalker, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Winslow.

Mrs. Timberlake and four sons, accompanied by her father, Mr. Wrenn, arrived on the transport on the 12th. They are at Fort Ruger, where Captain Timberlake is in command. Sunday evening Admiral de la Croix de Castries entertained aboard the French cruiser Montcalm. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N. The Princess Kawananakoa was the complimented guest at a luncheon given Wednesday by Comdr. Hugh Rodman, U.S.N. During tiffin the Cleveland's orchestra played. Among guests were Paymaster Gunnell and Surgeon Kelley. A delightful dinner was given on Monday evening by Rear Admiral and Mrs. G. P. Rees at Ulakala to Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham and Rear Admiral de Castries and Captain Cherou of the French cruiser Montcalm. The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Cleveland entertained Tuesday at a supper and dance at Waiiale. The party motored to this pretty spot in the mountains.

Lieut. and Mrs. George Cleveland Bowen, 20th Inf., entertained in honor of the latter's uncle, Mr. William G. Irwin, on Wednesday evening at dinner, the first formal function that Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen have given since their marriage.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Irving Spalding, Capt. and Mrs. Chapman, of Fort Shafter, and Mrs. Pardee, Lieut. A. M. Pardee, 20th Inf., and his mother, Mrs. Pardee, entertained Wednesday evening at a delightful little dinner at Fort Shafter. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marx, U.S.M.C., Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger, U.S.N., and Lieut. J. S. McCleery, 20th Inf.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 5, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Muller, Miss Claire Dempsey and Miss Agnes Peele, of Indianapolis, on Monday were guests of Chaplain John A. Ferry and Miss Ferry.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Van Vliet left Aug. 1 to join his new regiment, the 16th Infantry. He will be stationed at Fort Davis, Nome, Alaska. Mrs. Van Vliet, Misses Sarita and Marguerite Van Vliet left the same evening for Shrewsbury, N.J., where they will spend the summer with friends. Colonel Van Vliet has served continuously in the 10th Infantry since Dec. 14, 1876; he has been wounded several times in battle and is one of the best all-round athletes in the Army, having won a number of loving cups in tennis and several medals in rifle shooting. The members of the regiment were very sorry to see Colonel Van Vliet leave. Monday afternoon the regimental band rendered a farewell concert to Col. and Mrs. Van Vliet.

Dr. and Mrs. John Q. Byram, of Indianapolis, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Shuman on Sunday. Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Med. Corps, returned from leave Sunday.

The 2d Battalion finished target practice on the range Monday. The men did very good shooting, considering the fact that drilling for the tournament at Chicago left little time to prepare for range work. Ninety-five qualified as marksmen and fifty-one marksmen qualified as sharpshooters out of 245 men in the battalion. The 1st and 3d Battalions went into camp near the range Monday afternoon. Their target practice, which ends Aug. 18, is being conducted under direction of Lieutenant Colonel Cecil, 10th Inf.

Mrs. Gerhardt, wife of Major Charles Gerhardt, and Miss Gerhardt were visitors Wednesday, leaving in the evening for Fort Ontario, N.Y. Mrs. James B. Gowen gave a pretty bridge party Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. W. L. Buck, Mrs. Sawtelle, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Conry, Miss Russell Cecil, Miss Frances Burlington, and Lieut. Andrew J. White. Miss McPherson, of Richmond, Va., arrived Aug. 3 and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry R. Beery.

Father Joseph M. Kieley, of St. Brendan's Church in Chicago, since Aug. 1, is the guest of Chaplain John A. Ferry and Miss Ferry. Miss Nancy Norris, of Johnson, Mich., arrived Monday and is a guest of Major and Mrs. James H. Frier.

Capt. James B. Gowen, Ralph E. Ingram and James S. Young, 10th Inf., left Monday for Milwaukee and Chicago on two weeks' leave. They have been selected as judges in a competitive drill of the Knights of Pythias at Milwaukee and of the Knights Templar at Chicago. Lieut. John Millikin, 5th Cav., U.S.M.A., 1910, arrived Sunday and was the guest of Lieutenant Eichelberger for several days. Lieutenant Millikin is spending his graduation leave with friends at Danville, Ind. Dr. Dwyer and Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Kieley, of Indianapolis, Ind., since Thursday are the guests of Chaplain John A. Ferry and Miss Ferry.

Miss Lloyd Frier gave a straw ride Monday evening for Miss Russell Cecil, Miss LeRoy Buck, the Misses McFarland, Miss Nancy Norris, Miss Frances Rockwell, Miss Frances Burlington and Lieutenants Lewis, Rockwell, Catts, Stutesman, Kennedy, Fitzmaurice, Eichelberger and Millikin. The party returned to Major Frier's quarters, where refreshments were served.

Chaplain John A. Ferry, detailed as chaplain of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, has been on duty with the 10th Infantry since June 8, 1903, and by his excellent service has won the praise and good-will of all. Major James H. Frier, 10th Inf., left Thursday for duty at Camp Perry, O., as chief range officer, until the latter part of August.

Miss Frances Burlington gave a watermelon party Tuesday evening for Misses Bessie Craney, Frances Rockwell, Lloyd Frier, Nancy Norris, Helen Cecil, LeRoy Buck, Russell Cecil and the Misses McFarland. Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene gave a supper Monday, in honor of Capt. Harry E. Eames, it being his thirty-ninth birthday anniversary. Others present were Mrs. H. E. Eames, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Conry. The table and house were beautifully decorated with nasturtiums. After supper bridge was played. Capt. and Mrs. Eames entertained Friday evening with an informal bridge party for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. and Mrs. Conry, Mrs. John C. Gresham and Lieut. M. M. Garrett.

Mrs. Charles Lee and Mrs. L. D. Stanley, of Indianapolis, were visitors Friday to Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Jones. Mrs. Jean Catterson and Mr. William Harbison, of Indianapolis, were Sunday guests of Miss Bessie Craney. Lieut. Robert L. Eichelberger entertained Monday evening with a watermelon party at the Officers' Club for Mrs. W. L. Buck, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, Misses Russell Cecil, Frances Burlington, Helen Cecil, LeRoy Buck and Lieutenants Garrett, Lewis, Stutesman, Fitzmaurice, Carriethers and Barnett. Mrs. H. A. Greene gave a dinner Friday, in honor of Colonel Greene's fifty-fourth birthday. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Eames, Capt. and Mrs. G. Maury Crallé, Miss LeRoy Buck and Lieut. M. M. Garrett.

Miss Bessie Craney, on Friday evening, gave a pretty porch party for Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. Crallé, Capt. and Mrs. Breckinridge, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, Mrs. Sawtelle, Miss Frances Burlington, Lieut. E. G. Beuret and Mr. John Breckinridge. Miss Elizabeth Little left Monday for eastern Ohio, where she will be a member of a house party for several days.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 10, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill left on Thursday for his home, where they will remain for about a month, the extent of his sick leave. Mrs. Dickson, who has been visiting Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., left on Thursday for her home in New Orleans.

Capt. E. O. Sarraff, Coast Art. Corps, who is occupying Captain Newbill's quarters during his absence with his battery, has been quite ill with an attack of appendicitis and is still confined to the house. Mrs. and the Misses Treat, wife and daughters of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, who is on duty at the War College, left on Monday for the Yellowstone Park, where they will remain several weeks. After their return they will move to Washington, where they will occupy a house on Wyoming avenue.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood and their sons are pleasant additions to the post, and are occupying the quarters recently vacated by General Bell. Lieut. David C. Seagrave, 3d F.A., spent Sunday in the post, returning to Fort Howard, where his battery is at target practice. Major G. H. Macdonald is the guest of Lieut. Colonel Treat, Mrs. and Miss Tate, mother and sister of Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav., left to-day for Crockett Springs, Va., where they will spend some weeks. Lieutenant Tate returned on Tuesday from a short leave.

Work on the addition to the administration building is progressing rapidly, and the building will likely be ready for use about Dec. 1.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard had as their guests at dinner on Monday Capt. and Mrs. T. N. Horn and Major John H. Allen, M.C. Capt. and Mrs. Horn and their children left on Tuesday for Chicago, where they will make a short visit before going to the Captain's station, Fort Leavenworth, where he will be a student officer.

A telegram from the Camp Perry target range, announces that Sergeant Klem, Troop D, 15th Cav., bagged three quail on Saturday, with a score of 102. Colonel Garrard will leave on Saturday, with the District Militia Team for Camp Perry.

Gen. and Mrs. Torney, who have been occupying Major

Allen's quarters during the summer, leave this week for a visit to the seashore.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 6, 1910.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Capt. Robert Allen and formerly Miss Stella McIntyre, of Salt Lake, is here visiting her parents while Captain Allen is at Camp Perry. She was guest of honor on Wednesday at an elaborate luncheon at the Country Club, given by Miss Louise Sullivan. The table was gorgeous with golden glow and the favors were Japanese fans. Following the luncheon bridge was played on the broad lawn under the trees. The guests included Mesdames James M. Arrasmith, W. W. Armstrong, W. C. Alexander, O. W. Powers, Brig. T. Cannon, Richard Keyes, Louis Cates, Arthur Hertzler, of Philadelphia, William H. Child, Leslie L. Savage, Miss Noble, Miss Minette Dare and Miss Winnie Rhodes, of San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank L. Hines, who have been visiting the Hines family, have been extensively entertained. In their honor a luncheon was given at the Commercial Club; also a dinner, beside one for Lieut. Charles Hines, who is here from West Point. Many lake and picnic parties were also among the events. Capt. and Mrs. Hines and their children will leave early next week for their new station at Fort Monroe.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Walthall entertained a party from the post at the Orpheum on Thursday evening. Lieut. R. Lea Irvine, who has been visiting his parents for part of the summer, has gone to rejoin his ship, the California, at Mare Island. Mrs. Edwin Butcher and father have returned from California, and Mrs. Butcher is reported to be slowly improving in health.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Aug. 9, 1910.

Major Henry C. Fisher had as his guest Major W. H. Brooks, who was here for instruction in recruiting. Major Brooks's station is the Presidio of San Francisco. On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Phalen entertained Majors Fisher and Brooks at dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander H. Davidson had Senator Dick as their guest Thursday at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson T. Davidson had an informal dinner Thursday for Major Fisher and Major Brooks. Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Murray entertained with a delightful dinner for the entire Medical Corps of this post, honoring Major Brooks. Others present were Major Fisher, Capt. and Mrs. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Phalen and Capt. and Mrs. Christy.

Mr. Canisack, the band leader, and the band give delightful concerts every evening at seven-thirty. Mrs. R. B. Ellis has as her guest her cousin, Miss Hore, of Washington, D.C. Lieut. J. L. Holcombe and his mother, Mrs. Holcombe, had as their guest Sunday evening for dinner Capt. and Mrs. Davidson. Mrs. Henry C. Fisher has not yet returned from Washington. Mrs. Drain is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Talbot. Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Bryson have as their guest captain Bryson's mother and sister from Atlanta, Ga.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

LATE SPECIAL ORDERS.

S.O., AUG. 11, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Leave for fifteen days, upon completion of duties at Washington, D.C., is granted Capt. John R. Procter, C.A.C.

Capt. Milton A. Elliott, upon the completion of duty at West Point, to return to his proper station in Washington, and thereafter proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, for duty at the camp of instruction.

Leave for four months, upon completion of duties at camp of instruction, Atascadero, Cal., is granted Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf.

First Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 3d Inf., detailed as instructor at Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, and upon completion of his present duties with Co. A, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf., will join his proper station.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf.

Second Lieut. Robert B. Hewitt, 4th Inf., in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., during absence of Capt. Willis H. Coleman, 4th Inf.

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 92, April 20, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 25th Inf., is revoked at his own request.

Leave to Oct. 1, 1910 is granted 1st Lieut. John P. Keeler, Coast Art. Corps.

First Lieut. Raphael R. Nix, O.D., will take station at Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 20, in connection with his duties at the Frankford Arsenal.

Leave for twenty days, Aug. 10, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Conry, 10th Inf., Fort Benjamin Harrison. (Aug. 2, D. Lakes.)

Second Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, 15th Cav., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will join his troop at Camp Bruce E. McCoy, maneuver reservation, Sparta, Wis. (Aug. 2, D. Lakes.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 20, 1910, is granted Capt. A. J. Macnab, jr., adjutant, 15th Inf. (Aug. 3, D. Colo.)

CAVALRY RIFLE TEAM.

The following officers and enlisted men of the Cavalry rifle team, national match, 1910, will proceed at the conclusion of the matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, to Sea Girt, N.J., to take part in the matches of the Sea Girt Tournament Association: First Lieut. William H. Clopton, jr., 13th Cav., team captain; 2d Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav., coach; 2d Lieut. James J. O'Hara, 4th Cav., spotter; 2d Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th Cav., range officer; Capt. August C. Nissen, 5th Cav.; Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Matt O. Bristol, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant, C.E.; Sergt. Matt Klem, Troop D, 15th Cav.; Sergt. Jerome Grabenetz, Troop H, 4th Cav.; Sergt. Thomas F. Norris, Troop C, 15th Cav.; Corp. Harry L. Adams, Troop B, 15th Cav.; Corp. Claude H. Knight, Co. D, C.E. (Aug. 6, D. Lakes.)

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 144, JULY 27, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Par. 1081, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 41, W.D., March 12, 1910, and Par. 1103, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 186, W.D., Sept. 13, 1909; by G.O. No. 254, W.D., Dec. 29, 1909, and by G.O. No. 75, W.D., April 27, 1910, are further amended to read as follows:

1081. Public animals inspected and found unsuited for one branch of the Service may be transferred to another for which they are fitted. When of no further use for any branch of the Service they will be submitted to an inspector and if condemned sold at public auction or destroyed under the following circumstances: 1st, to terminate suffering (from disease or other cause); 2d, to prevent contagion; 3d, on account of incurable disease or injury; 4th, on account of old age, when to sell them for work in the hands of irresponsible persons would be cruel and cause suffering to the animals.

Horses assigned to troops of Cavalry, batteries of Artillery, companies of the Signal Corps, and mules assigned to the combat transportation of the Signal Corps, will not be sold or turned into the Quartermaster's Department unless previously acted upon by an inspector, except in the Philippines

Division, where the sale of such horses may be made to mounted officers, as provided in Par. 1103.

Public animals that die of sickness, or that it is necessary to kill because of contagious disease, or when incurably wounded, will be dropped by the accountable officer upon the certificate of the responsible officer and affidavit of the veterinarian, or, in the absence of the latter, the certificate of a disinterested officer and the affidavit of a disinterested person, approved by the commanding officer. In such case the action of a surveying officer is not required, unless it appears that the condition of the animal resulted from fault or neglect; and in such case the investigation by the surveying officer may follow the killing of the animal when its immediate destruction is made necessary to prevent contagion or to terminate suffering.

1103. In the field, at posts, or in active service, except in the Philippine Islands, horses held in the Quartermaster's Department unassigned may be sold to mounted officers on authority from the Secretary of War. The price to be paid for a horse purchased by an officer will be the price paid by the Government for the horse. Purchase and payment will be completed within thirty days from the date of receipt of the authority for the sale and the purchase money at once deposited in the credit of the current appropriation. Horses thus sold will not be exchanged or returned.

When a mounted officer is ordered to duty beyond the seas or to make a change of station in the United States, in which the cost of transportation for the private horses which he is required to keep exceeds \$100 for each horse, including the cost of attendant, if any, the Quartermaster's Department may, upon the request of such officer, purchase such private horse or horses as he may not desire to take with him upon the following conditions: An officer desiring to dispose of his horse will request the necessary authority from the department commander, who will convene a board to be composed of not less than three commissioned officers to examine the animal with a view to determining its fitness for service or for sale to an officer, and if it be found serviceable to appraise its value; the price found by the board shall not exceed the average contract price for Cavalry horses during the fiscal year preceding the appraisal. The proceedings of the board, when approved by the department commander, will be returned to the applicant and will authorize the payment of the appraised price upon the delivery of the animal to an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, who will be designated by the department commander to receive it. The purchase of a horse made under the authority conferred herein will be reported to the Quartermaster General by the chief quartermaster of the department in which the purchase is made.

Horses belonging to troops of Cavalry or batteries of Field Artillery in the Philippine Islands may be purchased by mounted officers at cost price to the Government, on authority of the commanding general, Philippines Division, provided that they can be spared; and provided further, that when a mounted officer on duty in the Philippine Islands purchases a horse under the regulations referred to he shall not be permitted to sell him to private parties, but may sell him to another officer at a price agreed upon between seller and buyer, or back to the Government, at a price to be determined in the manner indicated above in the case when a mounted officer is ordered to duty beyond the seas, or to make a change of station in the United States; this rule to govern subsequent owners.

If, however, the board should find that a horse purchased from the Government by a mounted officer, and offered for sale by him in consequence of a change of station back to the United States, is no longer fit for an officer's mount, or for the military service, the owner may dispose of the horse at private sale.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 145, JULY 28, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Revokes G.O. No. 66, W.D., April 3, 1909, and substitutes new regulations for the examination and classification of gunners of Field Artillery.

Examinations will take place at posts where batteries are serving, and will be held each year, beginning in the month of May, for troops serving in the United States, and in the month of November for troops serving in the Philippine Islands, on such dates as may be designated by department commanders in the United States and in the Philippine Islands by the commanding general, Philippines Division. The examination will be separate for each battery and for the non-commissioned staff and mounted ordies.

The examination and classification of gunners of mountain artillery will continue to be regulated by the provisions of existing orders. The order gives the conditions of the examination, etc.

G.O. 146, JULY 29, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes under the provisions of Par. 308, Army Regulations, the instruction order for the Field Artillery. No deviation from the course outlined in this order will be allowed, and department commanders are specially charged with the duty of carrying out the provisions of this order and of supervising the instruction.

II. G.O. No. 152, W.D., Aug. 29, 1906, is rescinded, and Par. 15 to 33, inclusive, of this order are substituted therefor.

III. The instructions herein prescribed relating to the expenditure of the allowance of ammunition for the target year 1910 indicate the general principles to be followed in this respect in subsequent target years and will govern until further orders.

G.O. 147, JULY 29, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Par. 453, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 126, W.D., June 26, 1909, and by G.O. No. 86, W.D., May 9, 1910, is amended to read as follows:

453. The military educational system of the United States comprises:

1. The Military Academy at West Point for the education of cadets.
2. Post schools for the instruction of enlisted men.
3. At each military post a garrison school for the instruction of officers in subjects pertaining to the performance of their ordinary duties.
4. Service schools—
 - a. The Army War College, Washington, D.C.
 - b. The Army Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
 - c. The Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
 - d. The Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C.
 - e. The Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas.
 - f. The Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.
 - g. The Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
 - h. The Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
 - i. The School for Bakers and Cooks, Washington Barracks, D.C.
 - j. The School for Bakers and Cooks, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
 - k. The Army Field Engineer School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
 - l. The Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
5. The military department of civil institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed under the provisions of law. The detail of officers at these institutions is announced, and the regulations governing the course of instruction therein are issued in orders from the War Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 151, AUG. 1, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Par. 1464, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows: 1464. Officers and enlisted men on the active list of the Army may, in suitable cases as determined by the War Department upon the recommendation of the proper medical officers, be ordered to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., or to the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. The recommendation of the medical officer in any such case, together with a full medical report of the case and a certificate by the medical officer stating the disability for which he recommends the transfer of the case to the hospital selected and his opinion that treatment in that hospital will conduce to the more rapid recovery

of the patient, will be forwarded through military channels to the Adjutant General of the Army. Division and department commanders, however, need not forward to the War Department recommendations of this character which do not meet their approval.

Any enlisted man who is unfit for military service by reason of a disability that is either incurable, or, if the man is serving in his first enlistment, that is not curable within such a period as will enable the man to return to duty and to render full service for a considerable part of his enlistment, will not be recommended for transfer to the Army and Navy General Hospital or to the General Hospital at Fort Bayard. In any such case, recommendation will be made in conformity with the provisions of Par. 157.

The medical officer who certifies a case for transfer to either of these hospitals will be held responsible for the proper selection of the case, for the correctness of the diagnosis made therein, and for recommending at the proper time the transfer of the patient to the hospital selected.

Retired officers of the Army may apply directly to the Adjutant General of the Army for permission to enter these hospitals, the application in each case to be accompanied by the medical report and certificate heretofore prescribed for officers on the active list.

An enlisted man who is sent to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment, or his attendant if he has one, will be furnished by the commanding officer of his post or station with an official telegram blank, and will be instructed to telegraph from Deming, N.M., to the commanding officer of the hospital, reporting the train upon which the patient may be expected to arrive.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 98, AUG. 3, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

In addition to his other duties, Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C., aide-de-camp, coast defense officer of the department, will take charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department on Aug. 5, relieving Capt. Robert D. Goodwin, acting judge advocate.

By command of Major General Barry:
E. F. LADD, A.G.

G.O. 80, JULY 23, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Before a G.C.M., which convened at Fort Casey, Wash., and of which Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., was president, and Capt. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, C.A.C.

Charge: Neglect of duty, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Specification 1 alleged that Lieutenant Anderson, being in command of Battery Alexander Schenck, 12-inch mortars, and being engaged in subcaliber practice of the battery, did fail to use the necessary precautions for safety, in consequence of which one of the projectiles struck the U.S.S. Major Evan Thomas, which was towing the target, injuring the vessel and greatly endangering the lives of all aboard the said vessel.

This at Fort Casey, Wash., about May 10, 1910.

Specification 2 alleged that Lieutenant Anderson, being engaged in preliminary subcaliber practice of the battery aforesaid, did fail to comply with the requirements of Artillery Bulletin No. 41, Serial No. 45, of January, 1908, which requires that the azimuth at which the mortar is laid should be communicated to the battery commander before the shot is fired, in consequence of which the first preliminary shot was fired with an error of laying in azimuth of one degree and the second preliminary shot was fired with an error of laying in azimuth of ten degrees, resulting in striking the U.S.S. Major Evan Thomas with the second projectile fired, injuring the same and greatly endangering the lives of all aboard the said vessel at Fort Casey, Wash., about May 10, 1910.

Specification 3 alleged that Lieutenant Anderson failed to comply with G.O. No. 15, Headquarters Artillery District of Puget Sound, series of 1908, in that he caused the second preliminary shot to be fired without waiting for a report from the boat concerning the first preliminary shot fired at Fort Casey about May 10, 1910.

Specification 4 alleged that Lieutenant Anderson did fail to give any order assigning a target before beginning his practice.

Specification 5 alleged that Lieutenant Anderson did fail to cause to be made the signal "Stationary," as prescribed in the regulations of the Artillery District of Puget Sound, upon the subject of methods to be employed in directing from shore the movement of the boat towing targets during drill, subcaliber and service practice, before firing the first preliminary shot.

Specification 6 alleged that Lieutenant Anderson did fail to comply with Par. 52, Coast Artillery Memorandum, No. 1, W.D., series of 1910, requiring that the splash of each trial shot and the position of both tug and target immediately before and after each trial shot shall be observed and plotted by the range section of the battery firing, and Par. 51 of this same Coast Artillery Memorandum, which makes this method applicable to subcaliber practice.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Findings: of the first specification "Guilty." Of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth specifications "Not guilty." Of the charge "Guilty."

Sentence: To be confined to the limits of the post where his company may be serving for two months, and to forfeit \$30 per month his pay for the same period.

Brigadier General Maas, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, C.A.C., is approved, but due to the unavoidable delay in action thereon, the period of confinement to the limits of the post is reduced to one month, and as thus mitigated the sentence will be duly executed."

"The neglect of this officer to carry out the necessary precautions for safety in the conduct of target practice is inexcusable. Such an accident as occurred would have been impossible had due judgment and ordinary supervision been exercised. Misdirection of this kind is far reaching in its results. In future, similar carelessness will not be so leniently dealt with."

G.O. 53, AUG. 5, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Directs C.O. in this department to cause to be made the examination of all officers of their commands below the grade of major required by Sec. 2, G.O. No. 148, W.D., c.s.

Capt. James F. Hall, M.C., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to make the examination of captains and lieutenants who may be on duty there.

All other officers below the grade of major on duty within the geographical limits of this department will report for such examination at the nearest military post, or to the attending surgeon at these headquarters, at such time after Aug. 1, and prior to Nov. 1, 1910, as will interfere least with their regular duties.

G.O. 52, AUG. 1, 1910, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Capt. Fred E. Buchan, 6th Cav., is relieved as judge advocate of the department and from further duty at these headquarters, and will proceed to join his regiment. He will transfer the records and property of the office to 1st Lieut. Louis H. Kibbourne, 9th Cav., who, in addition to his other duties, will assume temporary charge of that office.

G.O. 41, AUG. 1, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Major Allen M. Smith, M.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Myer:
GEORGE H. MORGAN, Major, A.G.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail

about Oct. 5, 1910, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Major Eben Swift, Gen. Staff, (9th Cav.), is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1910. He will report in person on that date to the president of the Army War College for duty until Oct. 31, 1910, and upon expiration of leave will join his regiment. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect Nov. 1, 1910, is granted Major Eben Swift, Gen. Staff (9th Cav.). (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, Gen. Staff (25th Inf.), is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1910, and upon the expiration of any leave that may be granted him will join his regiment. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave for four months, about Aug. 16, 1910, is granted Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, Gen. Staff. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty in the General Staff, is granted Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz, Gen. Staff. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz, Gen. Staff, (27th Inf.), is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1910, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will join his regiment. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 16, 1910: Lieut. Col. Hunter Liggett, 15th Inf.; Major Henry T. Allen, 8th Cav. Major Allen will report to Washington on Aug. 16, 1910, for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major Omar Bundy, I.G., is relieved from duty as assistant to the inspector general, Department of the Missouri, and will report in person to the commanding general of that department for duty as inspector general of the department. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Frank B. Edwards, Q.M., will proceed to Cornwall, N.Y., on business pertaining to the inspection and study of methods of concrete construction of buildings, and to other matters relating to the Quartermaster's Department. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Capt. James D. Tilford, Q.M., is relieved from duty at Newport News, Va., to take effect upon the return of the transport Sumner from South America, and thereafter proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty about Sept. 10, 1910, as quartermaster of the transport Sherman, with station at San Francisco. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Hermann Roth, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Tobin, Q.M., is assigned to duty as quartermaster, Fort Mills, Coregidor Island, relieving Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, Q.M., who will report to the chief Q.M. of the division for duty in his office. (June 1, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Cook to report to the depot Q.M., Manila, for duty. (June 9, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George Wetzel from duty at Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (June 6, Phil. D.)

The following post quartermaster sergeants are assigned to stations as follows: Charles B. Franke, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; Marion M. Lee, Davao, Mindanao; Frank Brown, Camp Jossman, Guimaras; John Spokes, Warwick Barracks, Cebu; Robert C. Easton, Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas; David F. Reed, Camp Avery, Corregidor Island; Benjamin A. Anderson, Camp James, Leyte. (June 2, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert Kahl, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to Manila on the transport from San Francisco, about Sept. 5, 1910, for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver T. Simpson, now at Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comy. Sergt. William Payne upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Frank B. Lehman, who will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

The following changes and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Denis McSwaney, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; Lawrence J. Ryan will report to the C.O., transport Crook, for duty, relieving George D. Keen, who will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (June 2, Phil. D.)

The following changes and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants in the Philippines are ordered: Richard M. Scott to report to the C.O., transport Seward, for duty, relieving Byron K. Smith, who will be sent to report to the officer in charge, sales and issue commissary, Manila, for duty; Frederick Lind will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for orders. (May 31, Phil. D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 182, W.D., Aug. 5, 1910, relating to Post Comy. Sergt. William Payne and Frank B. Lehman, is revoked. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. William Payne upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Harry W. McDonald, Signal Corps, now on temporary duty on board the Army transport Sumner, will be sent upon completion of that duty to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C., will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty. (June 14, D.V.)

Major Henry Page, M.C., will report at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (June 9, D. Min.)

Capt. H. G. Shaw, M.C., to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. (June 9, D. Min.)

Majors Frank C. Baker and Roderic P. O'Connor and Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and report in person not later than Aug. 31, 1910, to C.O., camp of instruction, for duty, and upon completion will return to their proper stations. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. William W. Gray, M.C., is further extended ten days. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Major Charles N. Barney, M.C., from temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to his proper station, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (Aug. 3, D.E.)

The following medical officers are assigned to the stations indicated, for duty: Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., to Regan Barracks, Albany, relieving 1st Lieut. William K. Bartlett, M.C., who is under orders to proceed to the U.S.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Stearns, M.C., to Camp Wallace, Union, relieving 1st Lieut. Edgar J. Farrow, M.C., who is under orders to proceed to the U.S. (July 2, D. Luzon.)

Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., will report to Division Hospital, Manila, for duty, relieving Capt. Kent Nelson, M.C., who will report to the chief surgeon of the division for duty, as attending surgeon, relieving Major Henry Page, M.C., who will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (June 2, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. George D. Heath, jr., M.C., will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for assignment. (June 13, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Coburn, jr., M.C., from Camp Wallace, Union, to Division Hospital, Manila, for duty. (June 13, Phil. D.)

The following medical officers, due to arrive on the transport Sheridan, will report as indicated for assignment to duty: Capt. John B. Huggins, M.C., to the commanding officer, Division Hospital, Manila; Capt. Edward B. Vedder and Theodore Lamson, M.C., to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila; Major Theodore C. Lyster and Capt. Herbert G. Shaw, M.C., and 1st Lieuts. Thomas W. Pen-

rose, Edgar F. Haines, and James B. Van Horn, M.R.C., to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, Zamboanga, Mindanao; Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C., to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay. (May 31, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Oct. 1, 1910, is granted Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The following medical officers will take station as follows: 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Penrose, M.R.C., to Cotabato, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Haines, M.R.C., to Davao, Mindanao; 1st Lieut. James B. Van Horn, M.R.C., to Dapitan, Mindanao. (June 9, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Warren E. Kershner, M.R.C., from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Camp Hayt, Samar, for duty. (June 18, D.V.)

Upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Warren E. Kershner, M.R.C., at Camp Hayt, Samar, 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson, M.R.C., will be relieved from further duty thereat, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (June 18, D.V.)

First Lieuts. Edgar F. Haines, James B. Van Horn and James A. Simpson, M.R.C., will report at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for temporary duty. (June 11, D. Min.)

First Lieut. John C. Griffith, M.R.C., will proceed to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (June 9, D. Min.)

The following changes in stations of medical officers are made: First Lieut. Daniel F. Maguire, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty during the absence of Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., on leave. First Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.R.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., on temporary duty during the absence of Major Louis T. Hess, M.C. (Aug. 8, D.E.)

Leave to and including Sept. 4, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Springwater, M.R.C. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel A. Springwater, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service, to take effect Sept. 4, 1910. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

The following changes of station of officers of the Medical Corps and of the Medical Reserve Corps in this division are ordered: Capt. Will L. Pyles, M.C., now at Camp Downes, Leyte, from duty in the Department of the Visayas, to Manila, relieving Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C., who has been assigned to duty with the Insular Government. First Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, M.R.C., from Camp Bumpus, Leyte, to Manila, for duty on transport Lisman, as transport surgeon, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles A. Tetraull, M.R.C., under orders for the United States. (May 28, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William M. Archer, jr., M.R.C., from temporary duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Puerto Princesa, Palawan, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Hyman M. Cohen, M.R.C., who will proceed to Calapan, Mindoro, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Preston S. Kellogg, M.R.C., who has permission to leave the division, en route to the United States about Aug. 11, 1910. (July 2, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C., having arrived on the transport Sheridan, June 1, 1910, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (June 1, Phil. D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Carl P. Rogers, H.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Charles B. McMahon, H.C., who will be sent to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Goodwin, H.C., from further duty at Camp James, Leyte, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (July 8, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. Maloney, H.C., from further duty at Tagabiran, Samar, to Post of Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (June 22, D.V.)

Sergt. Clifford H. Perry, H.C., West Point, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Robert C. Williams, paymaster, from duty in the office of the chief paymaster of the division, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (June 16, Phil. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave to and including Aug. 25, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Emerson, C.E. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Leave to include Aug. 25, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, C.E. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Each of the following officers of the Corps of Engineers in addition to his other duties is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the lighthouse district specified after his name: Col. Solomon W. Roessler, the Porto Rican Lighthouse District; Major E. Eveleth Winslow, the Hawaiian Lighthouse District; Major Jay J. Morrow, the Alaskan Lighthouse District. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Major Charles L. Potter upon his relief from duty in the Third Lighthouse District will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., take station, and relieve 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Knight of the duties temporarily in his charge pertaining to the St. Louis Engineering District. Major Potter will transfer to Col. Solomon W. Roessler the duties in his charge pertaining to the Porto Rico Engineering District. Capt. Clarke S. Smith will proceed, about Sept. 15, 1910, to Memphis, Tenn., take station at that place, and in addition to his present duties will relieve Major Merriwether L. Walker of the duties now in his charge. Captain Smith will report to Col. Walter L. Fisk, president of the Mississippi River Commission, for duty in charge of the first and second districts, Mississippi River Improvements. Major Walker upon being relieved will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and assume command of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, relieving Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn of that duty. Upon arrival at Fort Leavenworth Major Walker will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department, relieving Major Edward H. Schulz of that duty and of the funds, property and records pertaining thereto. Major Edwin R. Stuart is relieved from duty at Manila, P.I., and as assistant to the chief engineer officer, Philippines Division, to take effect Sept. 5, 1910, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Sept. 15, 1910, to San Francisco, Cal. He will proceed thence to Fort Leavenworth, for duty as instructor in the department of engineering. Capt. James A. Woodruff from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and as instructor in the department of engineering, the Army Service Schools, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1910, and will then proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., take station at that place, and report by letter to Capt. Clarke S. Smith for duty under his immediate orders. Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and as instructor in the department of engineering, the Army Service Schools, about Nov. 15, 1910, and will then proceed to Mobile, Ala., take station at that place, and report to Major Henry Jervey for duty under his immediate orders. First Lieuts. Alvin B. Barber and Thomas H. Emerson are detailed to enter the class at the Army Field Engineer School for the term beginning Sept. 1, 1910. They will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and report in person on Aug. 25, 1910, for duty. Lieutenants Barber and Emerson are relieved from duty at the Engineer School and with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at the Engineer School, Washington, D.C., is granted 2d Lieut. John W. N. Schulz, C.E. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major George W. Burr, O.D., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, La., for the purpose of inspecting the action of firing mechanisms of seacoast cannon. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, O.D., will repair to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will make one visit to each of the following groups of posts for the purpose of inspecting the action of firing mechanisms of seacoast cannon: (a) Fort Slocum, Fort Totten, Fort Schuyler, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (b) Fort Du Pont and Fort Delaware, Del., and Fort Mott, N.J. (c) Fort Howard, Fort Armstrong, Fort Carroll and Fort Smallwood, Md. (d) Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va. (e) West Point, N.Y. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. J. Walker Benét, O.D., will make one visit to each of the following groups of posts for the purpose of inspecting the action of firing mechanisms of seacoast cannon: (a) Fort Worden, Fort Flagger, Fort Casey, and Fort Ward, Wash., and Fort Stevens and Fort Columbia, Ore. (b) Fort Miley, Fort Winfield Scott, Fort McDowell, Fort Baker, and Fort Barry, Cal. (c) Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., will make one visit to each of the following groups of posts for the purpose of inspecting the action of firing mechanisms: (a) Fort Williams, Fort Preble, Fort Leveit, and Fort McKinley, Me. (b) Fort Constitution and Fort Stark, N.H., and Fort Foster, Me. (c) Fort Banks, Fort Strong, Fort Warren, Fort Standish, Fort Andrews, and Fort Revere, Mass. (d) Fort Rodman, Mass., and Fort Adams, Fort Wetherill, Fort Getty, and Fort Greble, R.I.; Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Michie and Fort Terry, N.Y., and Fort Mansfield, R.I. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. James W. Abbott, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Sergt. Aaron D. Gabriel, Signal Corps, Fort McDowell, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Co. M, Signal Corps. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Charles H. Carpenter, 1st Class Sergt. Edward Marshall, Sergt. James L. Emery, Signal Corps, will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Carl V. Snow, Sergts. James J. Bath and Van E. Roddey, Signal Corps, will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician John McRae, now on duty at headquarters, Department of the East, Governors Island, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Riley, to relieve Sergt. Fred E. Stuard, Signal Corps, who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., for temporary duty during the absence on furlough of 1st Class Sergt. Harry W. Mastin, Signal Corps. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

The leave granted Veterinarian Walter R. Pick, 1st Cav., is extended two months, with permission to go beyond the sea. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. James M. Burroughs, 2d Cav., promoted from 1st lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, now on duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (June 17, Phil. D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave, will join his regiment. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

First Sergt. John Keely, Troop K, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George B. Rodney, 5th Cav., is extended to and including Sept. 6, 1910. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Second Lieut. John C. Montgomery, 7th Cav., is detailed as assistant instructor in the department of equitation, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for one month and twenty days, upon his relief from duty at the maneuver camp, Dale Creek, Wyo., is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Howard, 9th Cav. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Capt. William Kelly, jr., 9th Cav., to the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, about Aug. 15, 1910, for duty. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Chaplain Louis A. Carter, 10th Cav., is relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and upon conclusion of the maneuvers at Pine Camp, N.Y., will join his regiment. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to Pine Camp, N.Y., and report in person about Aug. 19, 1910, for duty as an observer. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Major John C. Waterman, 13th Cav., Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Manila, for duty in office of chief paymaster. (June 4, Phil. D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Lieut. I. S. Martin, 14th Cav., is detailed as an assistant instructor in the department of equitation, Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Upon his own application 2d Lieut. Norman H. Davis, 14th Cav., was on July 6 relieved as squadron Q.M. and C.S., 2d Squadron, 14th Cav., and upon the recommendation of the squadron commander, 2d Lieut. Thurman H. Bane, 14th Cav., was appointed in his stead. Second Lieut. Murray B. Bush, 14th Cav., was on July 8 transferred from Troop H to Troop E. Second Lieut. Norman H. Davis, 14th Cav., was assigned to Troop H.

First Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., now in Washington, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his leave, will report to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, for appointment as aid on his staff. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th Cav., when his services can be spared. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Second Lieut. Charles P. George, jr., 2d Field Art., will return to his proper station, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan. (June 14, D. Luzon.)

First Sergt. Patrick Brady, Battery F, 2d Field Art., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

First Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art., is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of Battery C, Field Art., Militia of Pennsylvania, during the state encampment at Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 11-20, 1910. (Aug. 8, D.E.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for ten days, about Aug. 6, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Offnere Hope, C.A.C. (Aug. 5, C.A.C.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades, C.A.C., is extended eighteen days. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave for one month, upon the relief from duty at Fort Adams, R.I., is granted Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, C.A.C. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, C.A.C., about Aug. 8, 1910. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 15, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Clair W. Baird, C.A.C. (Aug. 5, D.E.)

Sergt. Major William E. Thompson, junior grade, C.A.C.,

Fort Schuyler, N.Y., will be sent not later than Aug. 29, 1910, to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Aug. 8, W.D.)
Leave from about this date, to and including Aug. 30, 1910, is granted Capt. Arthur S. Conklin, C.A.C. (Aug. 4, C.A.S.)

Leave from this date, to and including Aug. 14, 1910, is granted Capt. George A. Nugent, C.A.C., and upon the expiration of this leave Captain Nugent will stand relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, in order to enable him to comply with the requirements of Par. 17, S.O. No. 94, April 22, 1910, W.D. (Aug. 4, C.A.S.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed, at the proper time, to Fort Constitution, N.H., for duty in that district during the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to be held Sept. 7-14, 1910, to assist in the instruction to be given the Militia attending those exercises: Capt. Samuel M. English, 1st Lieut. Olin H. Longino and 2d Lieut. Howard T. Clark and Herbert H. Acheson. (Aug. 9, D.E.)

Second Lieut. Everett M. Balcom, C.A.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. Officers Hope, C.A.C., will repair to Washington for the purpose of witnessing tests of the machinery installed in the new United States Capitol power plant, at such time during the month of August, 1910, as the tests shall be made. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Major Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., acting inspector general, is relieved from duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, about Aug. 25, 1910, and will then proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the inspector general of that department. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Leave for four months, about Sept. 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, C.A.C. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Dorcy L. Decker, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed Aug. 6, 1910, from sergeant 12th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will be sent not later than Aug. 22, 1910, to Fort Adams, R.I., for temporary duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 174, W.D. July 27, 1910, as relates to Sergt. Claude C. Mizener, 156th Co., C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Claude C. Mizener, 156th Co., C.A.C., Fort Constitution, N.H., will be sent to Fort Monroe, so as to report not later than Aug. 25, 1910, for the purpose of taking the electrical course in the department of enlisted specialists. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Fireman Edward Ross, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J., will be sent not later than Aug. 16, 1910, to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

The following firemen, Coast Artillery Corps, will be sent not later than Aug. 26, 1910, to the stations designated, for duty: Edward C. Mulder, Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Adams, R.I.; William H. Woodworth, Fort Adams, R.I., to Fort Barrancas, Fla. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Fireman James T. Davidson, C.A.C., Philippine Islands, will sail from Manila about Oct. 15, 1910, en route to Fort Hancock, N.J. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Fireman Abraham B. Peeler, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1910, for duty at Fort Mills. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Engr. Jacob M. Row, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, and will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 4, C.A.S.)

Sergt. Major William E. Corley, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent at once to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Sam T. Stanley, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Flagler, Wash., will be sent to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco, about Sept. 5, 1910, for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

The following sergeants major, junior grade, Coast Artillery Corps, will be sent not later than Sept. 5, 1910, to the stations designated, reporting upon arrival to their respective commanding officers for duty: Albert E. Craig, Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Screven, Ga.; Anthony Buschman, Fort Morgan, Ala., to Fort Totten, N.Y. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Marcus F. Cooper, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent not later than Aug. 22, 1910, to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Master Electrician Viggo J. L. Jorgensen, C.A.C., the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Manila, on the transport sailing from San Francisco about Sept. 5, 1910, for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Master Electrician Henry Kunzmann, C.A.C., will be sent from Manila about Oct. 15, 1910, reporting upon arrival to C.O. of Fort McDowell, Cal., who will send him to Fort Totten, N.Y. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Master Electrician James H. Wetherholt, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent as soon as practicable after the arrival at that post of Master Electrician Henry Kunzmann, C.A.C., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McQUENEGLE.

Par. 16, S.O. 69, March 24, 1910, W.D., is amended to read as follows: Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., upon the completion of his duties at Pine Camp, N.Y. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will return to Forest Grove, Ore., to complete duties in connection with military map making and then proceed to camp of instruction, Cosgrove, Wash., for duty. (July 26, D. Columbia.)

Major Charles H. Martin, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., having surrendered the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him, will proceed to Cosgrove, Wash., for duty with his battalion at the camp of instruction, American Lake. (July 29, D. Columbia.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., will proceed to his proper station, Augur Barracks, Jolo. (June 18, D. Min.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Second Lieut. William S. Weeks, 4th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., to take effect Sept. 1, 1910, and will proceed to Morgantown about Aug. 15, 1910. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. D. COWLES.

Leave for fifteen days, effective about Oct. 8, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles H. White, 5th Inf. (Aug. 10, D.E.)
Leave for three months, effective upon completion of the camp of instruction, Pine Camp, N.Y., is granted 1st Lieut. Auswell E. Deitch, 5th Inf. (Aug. 10, D.E.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. COERNMAN.

Capt. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf., now at Camp Eldridge, Laguna, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with his regiment. (June 29, D. Luzon.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Major T. G. Hanson, 8th Inf., to duty at Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, about Aug. 15. (Aug. 4, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 92, April 20, 1910, W.D., as relates to Capt. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for one month, to take effect immediately, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin Butcher, 15th Inf., Fort Duchesne, Utah. (July 19, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Col. Walter S. Scott, 15th Inf., is extended ten days. (July 30, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. Edwin Butcher, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. George H. Huddleson, 15th Inf., will proceed from Fort Duchesne, Utah, to the Fort D. A. Russell target and maneuver reservation, via Dale Creek, Wyo., for duty. (July 23, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, upon termination of the encampment at the Fort D. A. Russell target and maneuver reservation, Dale Creek, Wyo., about Aug. 15, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller, 15th Inf. (July 23, D. Colo.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Capt. John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and upon his relief from duty at the Army School of the Line will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

Chaplain John T. Axton, 18th Inf., is detailed to attend the International Triennial Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations to be held at Toronto, Canada, Oct. 28 to 31, 1910. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

First Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 20th Inf., aid, camp of instruction, Cosgrove, Wash., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and take charge of the office of the chief signal officer during the temporary absence of Col. Richard E. Thompson Signal Corps. (July 30, D. Columbia.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., to take effect about Aug. 23, 1910. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Second Lieut. James G. Boswell, 21st Inf., was on July 1 appointed battalion quartermaster and commissary of the 1st Battalion, this regiment.

Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf., having been discharged from the Division Hospital, will await orders in Manila for the convenience of the Government. (May 31, Phil. D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Color Sergt. Christian Jensen, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., is assigned to duty as inspector-instructor of the 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., National Guard of New York, during its tour of field service, Sept. 2-5, 1910. Captain Thorne will proceed from Pine Camp, N.Y., to Albany, N.Y., at the proper time, and join the battalion at the latter place. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.

Second Lieut. John B. Corby, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, will proceed to Cosgrove, Wash., for duty. (July 27, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, after completion of maneuvers at the camp of instruction, is granted 2d Lieut. Raymond O. Baird, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright. (July 26, D. Columbia.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted Capt. James B. Hutchinson, Phil. Scouts, is extended two months. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Major James N. Munro, Phil. Scouts, will proceed to his proper station, Regan Barracks, Albay, and assume command of that post. (June 24, D. Luzon.)

Major James N. Munro, Phil. Scouts, is placed on special duty at these headquarters until further orders with station in Manila. (June 19, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Boss Reese, Phil. Scouts, to his proper station, Regan Barracks, Albay, and report to the C.O. for duty. (June 22, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. John S. Young, Phil. Scouts, from further duty at Camp Hayt, Samar, to Tagabiran, Samar, for duty. (June 22, D.V.)

Capt. Roy P. Stoneburn, Phil. Scouts, having returned to the division on the transport Sheridan, will join his company. (June 1, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of captains of Philippine Scouts are announced: Capts. Daniel J. Moynihan from the 36th to the 4th Co.; Boss Reese from the 4th to the 15th Co.; Roy P. Stoneburn from the 15th to the 36th Co.; Julian De Court from the 36th to the 10th Co.; Frank L. Pyle from the 10th to the 5th Co. Captains Moynihan and De Court will join the companies to which assigned. Captain Reese will report in person to the commanding general, Department of Luzon. Captain Pyle will remain on his present duty until further orders. (May 28, Phil. D.)

The following transfers and assignments of first lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: Harry P. Wilson from unassigned to the 34th Co.; Charles O. Heath from the 34th Co. to unassigned. (June 18, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Eston M. Barker, Phil. Scouts, from sick in the Division Hospital, to his proper station. (June 17, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of first lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: Clifton M. Spears from the 36th to the 5th Co.; Charles N. Cecil from the 5th to the 36th Co. (June 16, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: Manley Lawton from the 26th to the 27th Co.; Per Ramcoe from the 27th to the 26th Co. (June 14, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Julius C. Le Sage, Phil. Scouts, from duty at Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, to Manila, for temporary duty. (May 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. John F. Urry, Phil. Scouts, now attached to the 27th Company, from duty with that company, and will then join the 26th Company, to which he has heretofore been assigned. (May 31, Phil. D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof after Aug. 15, 1910, at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of persons authorized to appear before it for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Major John H. Allen, M.C.; Capt. Warren W. Whitely, 15th Cav.; Capt. Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art.; Capt. Howard H. Bailly, M.C.; Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav. (Aug. 8, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, about July 1, 1910, for the examination of Infantry officers, for promotion. Detail: Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty, 7th Inf.; Major Julius A. Penn, 12th Inf.; Major Roger Brooke, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Mahlon Ashford, M.C. (June 6, Phil. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, about July 1, 1910, for the examination of Cavalry officers, for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Frank A. Edwards, 12th Cav.; Major Horatio G. Sichel, 12th Cav.; Major Henry J. Goldman, 12th Cav.; Capt. Edward B. Vedder, M.C.; Capt. Theodore Lamson, M.C. (June 6, Phil. D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

First Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, 12th Inf., Manila, and 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf., Augur Barracks, Jolo, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to report about July 1, 1910, to board of officers, for examination for promotion. (June 6, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Robert J. Reaney, 2d Cav., Augur Barracks, Jolo, and William F. Herringshaw, 18th Cav., Camp McGrath, Batangas, and 2d Lieut. Thomas E. Canthro, 13th Cav., Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to report about July 1, 1910, to board of officers, for examination for promotion. (June 6, Phil. D.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for promotion: First Lieut. Charles H. Boice, 7th Cav.; John S. Fair, 9th Cav.; Sherrard Coleman, 8th Cav.; Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav.; Second Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav.; James B. Henry, jr., 4th Cav.; Emmet R. Harris, 11th Cav. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., July 7, 1910. Detail: Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.; Col. Sydney W. Taylor, 2d Field Art.; Col. George A. Dodd, 12th Cav.; Col. William B. Davis, M.C.; Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Frank A. Edwards, 12th Cav.; Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, 14th Cav.; Major Horatio G. Sichel, 12th Cav.; Major William E. Purviance, M.C.; Major Henry J. Goldman, 12th Cav.; Major George W. Van Deusen, 2d Field Art.; Capt. Francis L. J. Parker, 12th Cav., judge advocate. (June 30, D. Luzon.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Cavalry.

First Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 2, 1910, assigned to 2d Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Walter H. Rodney, 1st Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 2, 1910, assigned to 2d Cavalry.

Infantry.

First Lieut. Harris Pendleton, jr., 18th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Aug. 5, 1910, assigned to 24th Infantry.
Second Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., 8th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Aug. 5, 1910, assigned to 18th Infantry.

Captain Cullen will proceed to San Francisco for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he will sail to join his regiment in the Philippines Division.

Lieutenant Rodney upon the conclusion of the maneuvers at American Lake, Wash., will proceed to San Francisco, for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he is to sail to join his regiment in the Philippines Division.

Captain Pendleton will remain on duty with the 18th Infantry, pending action on an application for transfer.

Lieutenant Robinson will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and will report in person on Sept. 25, 1910: First Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav.; Ben Lear, 15th Cav.; Frank Keller, 1st Cav.; Williams S. Martin, 4th Cav.; Rodman Butler, 6th Cav.; Walter S. Sturgill, 2d Field Art.; Albert L. Hall, 3d Field Art.; George H. Paine, 5th Field Art.; Leroy P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; Waldo C. Potter, 1st Field Art.; Herbert E. Mann, 12th Cav. Second Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., 8th Cav.; Ephraim F. Graham, 10th Cav.; Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav.; Hayden W. Wagner, 3d Cav.; Clark P. Chandler, 11th Cav. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. Colden L.H. Ruggles, professor of ordnance and science of gunnery, U.S. Military Academy, will proceed during the month of August, 1910, to Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.; and Springfield Armory, Mass., on business pertaining to the department of ordnance and science of gunnery at the Academy. (Aug. 6, W.D.)

Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, to take effect Sept. 1, 1910, and will then proceed to his home. (Aug. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav.; Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf.; Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav., having reported, are assigned to duty as inspector-instructors of the Militia of Pennsylvania, during the state encampment at Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 11-20, 1910, as follows: Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav.—Governor's Troop and Sheridan Troop of Cavalry. Capt. Edgar A. Fry, 13th Inf.—Headquarters 1st Brigade, and 1st Regiment of Infantry. Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf.—2d Regiment of Infantry. First Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav.—Troop F and Troop G of Cavalry. (Aug. 4, D.E.)

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspector-instructors of the Militia of Pennsylvania, during the state encampments at Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 11-20, 1910, viz.: Major Louis T. Hess, M.C.—The Hospital Corps Detachments attached to the 10th, 16th, 18th and 14th Regiments of Infantry. Major Samuel M. Waterhouse, M.C.—The Hospital Corps Detachments attached to the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments of Infantry. Major Edward P. Geddings, M.C.—The Hospital Corps Detachments attached to the 4th, 6th and 8th Regiments of Infantry. Capt. Curtis W. Otwell, C.E.—Co. A and Co. B, of Engineers. First Lieut. Walter H. Smith, Signal Corps.—Co. A, Signal Corps.

The following officers now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on special duty in connection with military map making, will proceed to Cosgrove, Wash., and report not later than July 31, 1910, to their respective organization commanders for duty: 2d Lieut. Franklin L. Whitley, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Everitt, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins, 2d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Gilbert E. Humphrey, C.E. (July 29, D. Columbia.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.		Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Transport.	Leave S.F.				
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	12
Logan	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	18
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	18
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	18
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	18
From Manila, P.I.		Due at Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Transport.	Leave Manila				
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	22
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	22
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	22
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	22
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Arrived San Francisco July 31.
CROOK—At Manila.
DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf., Q.M. Sailed from Seattle for Manila, July 31. Arrived at Honolulu Aug. 10.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.
LISCOM—In Philippine waters.
LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Sailed from Manila for San Francisco July 15. Left Honolulu Aug. 4.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Aug. 5.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. L. Bond, 30th Inf., Q.M. Arrived at Manila Aug. 2.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.
WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. O. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. O. C. Oliver, Signal Corps. New York.

JOS. HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. San Francisco.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Puget Sound, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Robert E. Eddy, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Gram, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. New York.

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10 o'clock a.m., August 23, 1910, and publicly opened im-
mediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn,
N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2760:
Canvas.—Sch. 2788: Ice machine.—Sch. 2794: Shellac.—Sch.
2798: Burlap, canvas, chairs.—Sch. 2799: Brass rod and
sheet, steel tubing.—Sch. 2800: Brushes.—Sch. 2801: Water-
closets, coolers and filters, steel wire rope, emery and crocus
cloth, pipe sets.—Sch. 2802: Kegulus of antimony.—Sch.
2803: Chinaware, typewriter paper.—Sch. 2807: Provisions
and groceries. Applications for proposals should designate the
schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be
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N. Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General,
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Contrary to the published report, the Navy Department
does not intend to ask the Attorney General for an opinion
on the law defining the authority of the Academic Board
over midshipmen. In a recent case the Judge Advocate
General has decided that the Academic Board has no
authority over midshipmen after they have graduated
from Annapolis. For some time the authorities at the
Academy have contended that the Academic Board has
jurisdiction over midshipmen until they were advanced
to the rank of ensign. On this account the Academic
Board has been inclined to pass on the eligibility of
midshipmen to take examinations for promotion to be
ensigns. Acting on the advice of the Judge Advocate
General, the Navy Department has decided hereafter to
use its discretion in passing upon the fitness of midship-
men for the Service after they have been graduated. The
law on this point is so clear in the mind of the Acting
Secretary that he does not intend to ask for an opinion
from the Attorney General. This is quite an important
decision at this time, as upon it hangs the fate of a
number of midshipmen. The Academic Board has decided
that a number of midshipmen are not eligible to exami-
nations for ensigns, while the Department has decided
that they are.

Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General U.S.A.,
is at Fort McPherson engaged in a thorough inspection
of the hospital there. There will be a recommendation

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in the estimates for a new hospital at the fort, and Gen-
eral Wood, Chief of Staff, has asked the Surgeon General
to decide whether any of the old buildings can be used
in the new hospital. There are two plans under con-
sideration. One calls for the tearing down of all of the
buildings and the erection of new ones; the other plan
provides for the use of some of the old buildings for
administrative offices and the erection of new ones for
the wards. Just which plan will be followed will depend
entirely upon the report of the Surgeon General.

The new gun drill regulations for the Cavalry, which
have been under consideration by the War Department
for some time, will not be published until the Bennet-
Mercier guns have been received. It is thought that this
new machine-gun may require some modifications of the
regulations. The Bennet-Mercier gun is in reality a
machine-gun on a small scale, and its handling is apt to
develop some new questions for the General Staff to
solve. The gun is receiving practical tests at Camp Perry,
which are being watched with interest by the War De-
partment.

The War Department, in G.O. 146, dated July 29,
1910, announces a program of instruction for Field Artil-
lery, and no deviation will be allowed from the course
outlined. All military instruction prescribed in this order,
except field training, target practice, athletic exercises
and recruit instruction, will be concluded by noon of
each day. The instruction of Field Artillery is divided
into outdoor and indoor instruction.

The government of Argentina has designated another
group of ten officers and warrant officers of the navy to
be instructed in the American Navy. They will go on
board the American vessels when they visit Valparaiso on
the occasion of the Chilean centennial. They will remain
on board six months and then put themselves at the dis-
position of the chief of the Argentine naval commission
in the United States.

Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead, U.S.N., commanding
the Vicksburg, has wired the Navy Department from San
Juan del Sur that all is quiet at that point, no attack
having been made by either the Estrada or Madriz fac-
tions up to Aug. 10.

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RELIEF OF TROOPS ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

The General Staff is now preparing the orders for the
relief of the troops stationed in the Philippines. An
effort is being made, in formulating these orders, to con-
form to the established rule of relieving all the troops
who have served two years in the Philippines by ordering
those who have had the longest service in the States to
the islands. There are some differences of opinion as to
whether a station in Hawaii should be construed as
foreign service, the same as in the Philippines. The 5th
Cavalry has served two years in the Hawaiian Islands,
and if this is not to be construed as foreign service it is
possible that the regiment will be kept there for two
more years. If it is to be classified as domestic service
the 5th Cavalry will be sent to the Philippines in its
proper turn. As the Hawaiian Islands are in the De-
partment of California, some of the officers at the De-
partment are contending that a regiment that serves on
the islands should not be credited with foreign service.

There is no doubt that the 13th Cavalry, which has
been in the Philippines since April 6, 1909; the 12th,
since May 7, 1909, and the 14th, since Dec. 2, 1909, will
be ordered to the States. The 2d Cavalry has been in
the Philippines since Jan. 8, 1910, and by next year
will have had two years' service on the islands. This will,
in all probability, bring the 2d home. Assuming that the
War Department will sustain its former position, that
the occupation of Cuba was foreign service, the 7th
Cavalry will probably relieve the 12th in the Philippines,
the 4th Cavalry the 14th, the 8th the 13th and the 3d the
2d, if the latter is ordered to the States. Of course, if
the War Department should reverse its former decision,
and decide that when the 15th, 11th and 10th Cavalry
were sent to Cuba this was not foreign service, all
of these calculations will be upset. But it can be stated
upon the highest authority that the War Department
will not reverse itself on this point.

The service of the Infantry in the Philippines is not
involved in any such complications. It is thought the
regiments which have been in the Philippines for two
years will be ordered home. The 7th Infantry arrived
in the Philippines July 4, 1909; 20th (two battalions),
July 1, 1909; 12th, Aug. 2, 1909; 13th, Aug. 29, 1909;
21st, Oct. 5, 1909; 6th, February, 1910. According to
the most reliable unofficial reports available the 13th
Infantry will relieve the 7th, the 15th the 20th, the 24th
the 12th, the 2d the 3d, the 8th the 21st. The 1st will
probably relieve the 6th if it is decided that the 6th has
had two years' service by the time the orders which will
be issued go into effect.

The headquarters, the field staff, band and Batteries E
and F of the 2d Field Artillery have been in the Philip-
pines since Feb. 17, 1909. By the time the order goes
into effect this detail from the 2d Field Artillery will
have completed two years' service in the Philippines, and
will in all probability be relieved. With the exception of
Battery C, not any of the 6th Field Artillery has served
in the Philippines. Even Battery C has not been in the
Philippines since 1903, and the entire regiment can
scarcely be credited with any foreign service of recent
date. Batteries A and D were in Cuba in 1898, while
Batteries B, E and F have had absolutely no foreign
service. It seems, however, practically certain that the
2d will be relieved by details from the 6th. It is possible
that the entire regiment may be sent to the islands. If
it is, some other regiment of Field Artillery will be
converted into Horse Artillery to take its place. It is
not considered that Horse Artillery is suitable for service
in the Philippines, as it is a policy of the War Depart-
ment to send as few horses to the Philippines as possible.

Companies E and H of the Engineer Corps will, in all
probability, be relieved from duty in the Philippines by
two companies detailed from the 3d Battalion. In the
inception of service in the Philippines a numerical rotation
of tour of duty in foreign service was adopted in the
Engineer Corps. In almost uniform regularity the 2d
has followed the 1st, and the 3d the 2d in foreign details.
If the 3d Battalion does not relieve the 2d all precedents
which have been observed for the last eight or ten years
will be set aside. In this change of stations one company
of the 3d Battalion will relieve Company G at Fort De
Russy, H.T.; another will relieve Company F at Van-
couver Barracks, Wash., and two will be sent to the
Philippines.

It is probable that Companies L and M will be sent
to the Philippines, although this has not been fully de-
cided. Company K, it is predicted, will be ordered to
Hawaii, and Company I to Vancouver Barracks. How-
ever, these are details that have only been suggested, and
have not been decided. Within the next week or two
the Chief of Engineers will make his recommendations
to the Chief of Staff.

Coast Artillery companies will remain permanently in
the Philippines, according to the plans that are now
being prepared by the General Staff. There is to be no

change in the organizations kept in the islands except to send more companies there as soon as they can be spared from the coast defenses of the States. It is thought that at least ten more companies will be sent there next year. A tour of two years' duty in the Philippines will be provided for by a change in the personnel of both the officers and the enlisted men. As soon as an officer has completed two years' duty on the islands he will be relieved, but his company will remain at the same post. Newly enlisted men will take the places of those who have served two years. It is planned by the War Department eventually to have twenty companies of Coast Artillery stationed at Manila and four at Subic Bay and four in the Hawaiian Islands permanently.

An effort will be made to arrange all the details of the order so it can be issued early in September. The Quartermaster General is anxious to be advised as early as possible of the proposed changes in the stations of the troops, so that he can make his preparations. General Wood, Chief of Staff, also believes that the officers and men should be advised at as early a date as possible of any change that is to be made in their stations. On this account the orders are apt to come out earlier this year than usual.

CANAL FORTIFICATIONS AND DISARMAMENT.

An illustration of the truth of the editorial on the "Puzzle of Disarmament" in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 9 is afforded by the discussion of the fortifying of the Panama Canal. In that editorial we spoke of the difficulty of determining to what basis disarmament should be brought for the various nations, as they have different interests to protect, different properties to safeguard, and vary in their susceptibility to invasion. Right at our own doors we have an example of the correctness of that line of reasoning. If it is argued that the United States should neutralize the Canal, the answer is that no other nation can possibly have the same need or excuse for making military use of the Canal, nor will any other nation contend that its interests in the Canal are as immediate and weighty as those of the United States. The Canal runs through territory that is practically the coast line of this country. The ditch connects two oceans on which we have the longest coast line of all nations. The waterway will mean to us, as to no other country, the means for consolidating our Navy at short notice. We shall expend nearly half a billion dollars, if not that full amount, in cutting the Isthmus. Suppose it is decided to neutralize the Canal and leave it without fortifications. Would that be fair to the United States, with the largest interests in it? We wish this to be answered, not in the spirit of mawkish sentimentality, but in the spirit of plain, every-day, business common sense, the sense that governs the relations of men and nations at present, and will continue to govern them for many years to come, in spite of dreamers whose ears are so keenly attuned to the ravishing possibilities of altruistic goodness in mankind that they are always mistaking the noise of the scramble for the good things of this life for the rush of angelic wings.

No American of practical mind would be willing to give up the right of fortifying the Canal, on the general principle that the bargain of neutralization, as the New York Times says, would be on unequal terms. We would be giving up too much, while the other nations would be giving up nothing whatever. There would be really only one party to that bargain, and the United States would not be that party. Understanding our relation to the Canal, we may form some conception of what disarmament would mean to the nations of the world. England, with most of the shipping of the world, would be asked to do away with her navy or bring it down to a scale which would suffice for the protection of the maritime interests of a country of the size of Holland or Norway. England, with the great colonies of Australia, Canada and India, would be expected to give up her command of the seas, so that in case of war her despatching of troops to those possessions could be thwarted. Germany, with Russia on one side and France on the other, would be asked to disband her army and come down to the military level of Sweden or Switzerland. Other nations have their own interests, as dear to them to protect as our interests in Panama are to us. How absurd it would be to ask them to ignore the interests that are precious to them and to abolish their military systems. When all nations shall have equal interests, when all nations shall have equal possessions, then it may be logical to ask them to reduce their armaments to the same point of harmlessness; but so long as the one country is beset by dangers which do not menace others it is not only unfair but foolish to seek to impose upon it the same measure of armament reduction.

A recent cable despatch from London announcing that, in view of the approaching completion of the Panama Canal, England is considering the fortifying of the island of Trinidad is illuminative indeed, in view of the oft-repeated assertion that the Anglo-Saxon race should lead in disarmament and disbandment of armies and navies. The United States bound itself in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to keep the Canal open alike in peace and war, and the treaty was silent regarding the means by which this guarantee could be redeemed. The treaty was modeled on the agreement regarding the Suez Canal, but the omission of the prohibition of fortifications puts another aspect on the case. The canal across Panama and the Suez ditch have nothing in common, so far as they affect the controlling nation directly. The former is practically a part of our coast line, while the Suez, in its relation to

England, runs through foreign soil. If Great Britain shall decide to fortify Trinidad, she will only do that which is justified by her large interests on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, and which it would be absurd for Sweden or Holland to protest against, when they have no interests in this part of the world at all comparable with those of England. The island of Trinidad is part of the British West Indies, second in size to Jamaica, and lies off the coast of Venezuela. It has an area of 1,754 square miles. It belonged to Spain until 1797, when it was seized by England, which was confirmed in its possession by the treaty of Amiens in 1802.

INSTRUCTION CAMPS AND MANEUVERS.

Now that the camps of instruction and maneuvers for this year are drawing near a close, plans for next year are under consideration. Unofficial reports indicate that as a whole they have been a success, but at the same time both the Regular officers and the officers of the National Guard realize that there is a wide field for improvement, and a number of important changes are apt to be made next year in the method of conducting the camps of instruction and maneuvers.

It is generally agreed that better progress, in increasing the efficiency of the state Militia in the details of military science, can be made with smaller bodies of troops. Rudimentary instruction, which is so much needed by the Militia, cannot be given at maneuvers of such magnitude as those which were held in Massachusetts last year. On this account only state encampments will be held next year. In working out the problems of the Massachusetts maneuvers it was necessary to assume that the regimental and company officers and enlisted personnel of the Militia had a knowledge of military tactics and science that would be required by actual warfare.

There is, however, under consideration a plan for the mobilization of the 1st Field Army, created by G.O. No. 35. This new organization scheme is one in which Assistant Secretary Oliver has taken a great interest and has many supporters in the Department. Those who believe that the entire country should be divided into military districts think that the mobilization of the 1st Field Army would be an object lesson of great value to both the soldiers and civilians. They hold that this mobilization would call the attention of legislators to the advantage of the scheme and hasten the day when the Regular Army and Militia would be organized under the authority of law along these lines. It is thought that Congress will appropriate sufficient funds to enable such a mobilization to take place, and approve the plans of the War Department and military authorities of the states in developing this systematic effort to provide a national Army composed of Regular and citizen soldiers in a compact organization. One of the results that would be apt to come from a mobilization of this character would be the filling out of the new field Army up to the strength required.

At present the 1st Field Army is far from being organized up to the required strength. The three brigades of Infantry in the three divisions of the Army required by the scheme are full, but the Cavalry and Artillery are far from being full. In the 1st Division of the Army there are only two batteries of Field Artillery, those of New Hampshire and Rhode Island. There is no Regular Artillery in this division. The Cavalry arm of the Service is represented in the 1st Division by a squadron stationed at Fort Ethan Allen and Troops B and D, New York Militia, and Troop A, of New Hampshire. This leaves a shortage of one squadron and a troop in the Cavalry regiment. There are no Regular Signal troops in the 1st Field Army, but companies from New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut are furnished by the Militia. The Supply Service, comprising an ammunition train and supply train for each division of the 1st Field Army, are lacking. The only sanitary troops that are available for the three divisions of the Army are an ambulance company of Massachusetts and a field hospital of New York. The Engineers for the three divisions consist of the 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions of New York. There are no Regular Engineers in the 1st Field Army.

If it were not part of the mission of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to uncover hypocrisy and correct error, we should almost tire of the task of refuting the many misstatements of the peace faddists. No sooner do we convict one person of having made accusations without any foundation of fact than we find some individual or collection of individuals putting afloat other false allegations. One of the latest of these is contained in the following extract from a letter, dated Boston, Aug. 1, of a correspondent of the New York Evening Post: "A series of fortnightly conferences on Saturday afternoons was held last spring at the peace headquarters on Beacon street and a long array of facts was laid before the meetings, some of which were gathered in New York and Washington, showing the selfish interests which are back of efforts to secure large appropriations for purchases of ammunition in large amounts by the Government. Good reason was shown for believing that the Steel Trust is interested in the construction of battleships, and that there is a selfish money interest in the circulation of military literature. Powerful secret influences were shown to be back of certain appropriations for fighting purposes, and the permanent residence in Washington of military and naval men was held to create an atmosphere around the departments very different from the untainted

air away from such prejudiced quarters." We were not at the conference referred to, but we do know the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, and we do know that he finds it difficult to get the amount of reserve ammunition which the nation should have to meet an emergency. We challenge the production of these "facts," and stand ready to publish them, for it has always been our avowed belief that the Army and the Navy will gain in the long run by the revealing of any scheme on the part of designing men to use them for other purposes than those of legitimate national defense. There are no such "facts" as the correspondent of the Evening Post alleges, and such statements are wholly unworthy a paper of the standing in the community of the Evening Post. If the International School of Peace can find no better way of conducting its campaign for "peace" than by the putting forth of so monstrously untrue assertions, the sooner it relapses into obscurity and oblivion the better it will be for the cause of truth.

An article in the September number of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, under the title of "The Shame of the Army," deals with desertion, and tries to evoke sentimental sympathy for unworthy men by pointing out the tasks to which soldiers are put. We wonder whether the author knows that among the pictures of deserters "driven from the pursuit of a military career" by being compelled to take a turn at washing dishes or waiting on their comrades at table or pushing one of a battery of six lawn mowers to cut an acre of grass (how much easier than the unfortunate computer, who has to do it all alone after office hours!) is one of a soldier who deserted from Fort Slocum with \$300 of the post exchange funds, with which, as a trusted employee, he had been entrusted by the post exchange officer to deposit in the bank. After much rhapsodizing over the love of the young American for independence and his natural objection to the restrictions of military service, the author hits one of the main reasons for desertion when he says that much of it is caused by the fact that many officers are absent from their regiments for long periods on detached service, sometimes over a year. This takes away from the men the officers whom they have become accustomed to and who rightly belong with the command. Men dislike drilling under officers who do not know them and whom they do not know. The article insists that the Army is too severe on deserters, that the severity is only adding to the evil, that if more leniency were shown, as in the British army, there would be a decrease in desertion. The photographing of recruits strikes this writer as something very awful, the posters sent around the country offering a reward for the apprehension of deserters grieves him, to the quick, and he thinks there is a lack of logic in allowing a soldier to purchase his way out of the Army, but punishing him almost as a felon if he takes French leave. To this magazinist we recommend the reading of two editorials in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on desertion published in our issues of May 21 and June 4 last on the way to deal with desertion. He will no doubt be pained to read these strong arguments for punishing the offense more severely than it is at present.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department on Thursday, Aug. 11, of the names of the marksmen who are to represent the Navy in the National Rifle Match at Camp Perry. They are: Principals—Ensigns V. V. Woodward, R. C. Giffen, R. R. Stewart, F. A. L. Vossler, T. A. Thomson, Jr., W. F. Amsden and H. J. Kuerr, Midshipmen Walter Smith, W. W. Smith, and H. T. Smith and Chief Turret Captain N. Drustup. Alternates—Q.M. 1st Class J. S. Wierzbowski, Ensign E. G. Allen, Midshipman P. B. Haines and Boatswain's Mate 2d Class J. S. Eigenman. Captain, Lieut. T. L. Johnson; coach, Ensign C. A. Jones; spotter, Chief Yeoman E. D. Williamson.

For the first time in the history of the International Peace Congress, which closed its annual sessions in Stockholm, Sweden, on Aug. 6, Russia was represented by delegates. The action of the War Department in appointing a commission to study the question of delimitation of armaments was applauded repeatedly when referred to in the speeches. The congress adopted a resolution requesting the United States to convoke a diplomatic conference to proclaim the inviolability of private property at sea. The next congress will meet in Rome in 1911.

Quite liberal appropriations for the Signal Corps, it is said, will be included in this year's estimate of the War Department. If Congress follows these estimates the Signal Corps will be furnished with sufficient funds to make extensive experiments with aeroplanes. The plans provide for the purchase of two, and possibly three, flying machines. The experiments at Fort Myer were a success, and with additional funds it is thought that the Signal Corps will be able to develop something practical in the way of an aviator for the Army.

Plans for the improvement of Potomac Park, Washington, D.C., east of the Pennsylvania Railroad embankment, and the deepening of the Washington Channel of the Potomac River, opposite Washington, have been prepared by Lieut. Col. W. C. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and approved by General Bixby, Chief of Engineers. They are based on the appropriation of \$180,000 for the improvement of the Potomac River contained in the River and Harbor Act approved June 25, 1910.

ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, for San Francisco, to take command of the Department of California, succeeding Major Gen. T. H. Barry, who goes to West Point as Superintendent of the Military Academy. Colonel Scott, Superintendent, will return to his place in the line as a major, 14th Cavalry. The place which General Bliss has occupied on the joint board of Army and Navy officers will be filled by the detail of Major Gen. William H. Carter, of the General Staff. Although detached from the General Staff some time ago, General Bliss was on duty in the War Department almost up to the hour of his departure. Since General Wood has returned from South America he has been called out of Washington several times, twice to New York and once to Beverly, when General Bliss discharged the duties of Chief of Staff.

The U.S. Army transport Dix, which sailed from Seattle for Manila July 31 with almost a capacity cargo, consisting of forage, lumber and horses, beside having new winches and other improvements, had a wireless plant installed under the personal supervision of Dr. Lee De Forrest, the noted inventor—a 2 K.W. "Radiotone" sparkless. The Dix makes the fourth transport equipped with this apparatus, the others being the Buford, the Kilpatrick and Sumner, all within the last two months.

During the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Seattle on Aug. 5 in the case of Col. George F. Cooke, U.S.A., retired, on charges connected with the disappearance of \$10,000 from the paymaster's safe at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Cuffe testified that after Private Lane had disappeared simultaneously with the \$10,000, Colonel Cooke signed a receipt acknowledging the deposit of \$1,000 by Cuffe, when such a deposit had not been made. Colonel Cooke's object, according to Cuffe, was to make the Government stand the loss of \$1,000, which Cooke had borrowed from Cuffe on his personal note. Cuffe said that subsequently the deposit receipt had been destroyed. Cuffe testified that Colonel Cooke and Private Lane were intimate, and that Lane had been known to spend hundreds of dollars in saloons and gambling houses at Fairbanks. Capt. George E. Stewart, 22d Inf., testified that Colonel Cooke had borrowed \$600 from his note from Sergt. Walter J. Carpenter, which Cooke had not paid. The note was introduced as evidence.

The 17th U.S. Infantry, under command of Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, struck camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga., Aug. 1, and started on its 200-mile march to its station at Fort McPherson, Ga. "The 17th," says the Atlanta Journal, "has been away from Atlanta about two months, having first gone to Nashville, Tenn., to participate in the big military tournament, later going to Chickamauga for the joint maneuvers with the National Guard organizations of the states of Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Colonel Van Orsdale added much luster to his already fine Army record by his efficient handling of his command and the exemplary conduct of the members of his regiment." The Atlanta Journal publishes the letter of commendation from Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., to Colonel Van Orsdale for the efficient work of the regiment at Nashville and the exemplary behavior of its men. The letter appeared in our issue of July 30, page 1430.

The Galesville (Wis.) Republican of July 28 says: "The remainder of the 28th Infantry, U.S.A., numbering 600, reached Galesville Saturday morning, and remained over Sunday. Camp was made in Reception Park, the tents being pitched in the shade of the trees. The camp was the one place of interest for Galesville people and visitors for many miles around Saturday and Sunday. Reception Park was a real military post for the time. Tents stood about as thickly as the trees, and Army equipment was everywhere. The regimental band of thirty-six pieces was alone sufficient to attract the populace to the park, and the music will be remembered with pleasure by the two thousand or more people who gathered there to see Uncle Sam's show. The soldiers did not put on a special program. Every movement was the regular Army routine, but the public was instructed and entertained. A ball game between the local team and the Regulars was called early in the afternoon. After four innings the game was stopped for one hour, and services were conducted in the park pavilion by the chaplain of the regiment. The band played sacred music and the great congregation gave the chaplain the closest attention. At the close the ball game was resumed. The soldiers were too much for the locals and won by a score of 14 to 1. Guard mount, with the drill and inspection, was viewed with interest by hundreds of people. The concert by the band was a treat, the like of which the town never before enjoyed. The soldiers left on the march to Onalaska, the next camp, at five o'clock Monday morning. They were not anxious to leave Galesville, and Galesville would have gladly kept them longer. In past years the town has had many excursion parties from the cities, but never before has it had 600 as well behaved strangers as the lads of the 28th Infantry, and hundreds of people will testify that no matter what question was put to any of the men a civil answer was always returned."

The 146th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Wint, Grande Island, in the Philippines, at the post target practice made a new record for 3-inch rapid fire guns. At 2,100 yards sixteen shots were fired, making a total of sixteen hits. The total time of firing was fifty-five seconds, giving about 17.5 hits per gun per minute. If there is a better record for this gun the company would like to hear of it.

A despatch from Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 11, says: "No trace has thus far been found of the safe which was stolen from the U.S. Army maneuvers camp on Crow Creek Aug. 10. Four members of the guard, which had the safe in charge, have been placed under arrest on suspicion of having been in collusion with the robbers, who secured \$6,500 in cash."

The Los Angeles Times says: "A slim little Circe has cast a spell over the Magic Isle. She carries a wand, the outward and visible sign of her occult dealings; a small thing of ebony and silver fatal to look upon, but only the initiated know it to be a wand. To eyes unopened it is a West Point swagger cane, and Miss Louella Conly, of South Pasadena, who is here with her sister, Mrs. Julius Shatzel, is its owner and wielder, setting a fashion for southern California which Alice Longworth started in the East, and which may bankrupt the Army to supply. A fan? That weapon of women of old Spain and of the elder South never approached the possibilities of the swagger cane. Only for wives and sweethearts do the Army men have these swagger canes fashioned. In Germany the custom was born. The English army man took it up, and thence it traveled to America. Just a slim, short cane mounted in silver, with the monogram,

of course, and a silver knob at the end. So small that it can be slipped with ease up the sleeve."

The Fort Riley Guidon publishes a tribute to Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, 5th Field Art., late chaplain 7th Cavalry, in which the writer says: "With the departure of Chaplain Murphy the men of the post realized what an important factor in their recreation had been deprived them. Chaplain Murphy was ever on the outlook to promote the welfare of the men of the post, whether of his own regiment or others. His aim seemed to be that all men should get as much from life as possible, and with the means at his command, at times extremely limited, he strove at all times with this object in view. What the results of the labors have been at this post only the men themselves can adequately express, for to them was devoted the majority of his time and energy, although, let it be said, he did not neglect the commissioned personnel of the post, with whom he was a general favorite, and many claim Father Murphy as one of the friends of a lifetime. Now that he is gone the men of the post properly realize what it meant to them to listen to his cheery word whenever he was met, how much the concerts and smokers that he gave are missed and to realize the void that remains at his departure. But he left behind him the results of work well done in every line, work that will stand with the men for ever and a day. A Christian, a scholar and a gentleman of the first water is his status with us, and our only regret is that he felt the need of a closer station to his home and people that compelled him to sever his connection with this garrison and his late regiment. His name will ever be fresh in the minds of those that soldiered in Fort Riley during the last three years."

PRAISE FOR PINE CAMP.

Officers of the New York National Guard who returned from Pine Camp, N.Y., this week, after ten days' duty, are loud in their praises of the healthfulness of the camp site and its adaptability for maneuvers. They are also very much impressed with the scheme of progressive instruction, which they assert is the most beneficial they have ever had. Some of the officers express the opinion that the work might be shortened a little during the first few days, until the men get a little more hardened, as they believe the program is a trifle too trying on green men at the beginning.

The quality and the quantity of the rations dispensed under the direction of Col. James N. Allison, Chief Commissary, U.S.A., is most highly praised, and one colonel of extensive service said: "I have never in all my experience seen such satisfactory rations issued to troops."

The scheme of instruction held the interest of all combined, embracing, as it did, so many practical features, and it was like a theatrical performance, the finish coming only when the curtain was rung down at the end of the period of the maneuvers. Each day's instruction in small maneuvers had some bearing on the program of the succeeding days. Not only were there problems of attack, but problems of defense also, and the latter, as far as can be remembered, was never taught at the state camp.

There were some departures from the present Infantry Drill Regulations also, the normal attack prescribed being in many cases ignored. The instruction imparted by the officers of the Army on duty with the National Guard commands was most highly appreciated, and National Guard officers declare that they learned more at this camp than at any previous camp. They express astonishment, however, at the entertainment at dinner of a number of enlisted men of Squadron A by Major General Grant, U.S.A., as being against good military ethics, and point to the fact that in the instruction of state troops Army officers for years have been stating in official reports the bad effect of any social intercourse with enlisted men at camp by commissioned officers. We fear that General Grant's kindness of heart has betrayed him into a mistake in this matter, as his action is criticized alike by those of the Militia and those of the Regular Army. The Army is a democracy, and it is unwise to give the impression to the enlisted men of the National Guard that discrimination of any kind can be shown in dealing with them. General Grant's dinner guests from among the men of Squadron A were Charles A. Dana, Elihu Root, jr., Philip Stillman, John Sloane, William H. Peabody, Alanson G. Fox, Goelet Gallatin, Whitney Kernochan, Shann Kelly, Cortlandt Nicoll, Philip Le Boutillier, John H. Auerbach and Alvin W. Perry.

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES.

By the reports received at the War Department from the Department Commander there seems to have been "more smoke than fire" in the forest fires, despite the sensational reports that were published in the papers. There is a suspicion in the minds of the officers at the War Department that the Forestry Bureau is attempting to advertise itself by inspiring publications of sensational reports of large forest fires in the far Northwest. From the appeal that was made to the President for help from the War Department it might be imagined that all the forests in the Northwest were being consumed by fire. The only forest fires reported were in the Department of Dakota, and they were under control. The subjoined is the report from the different departments. From Fort George Wright, Capt. Edson A. Lewis telegraphed Aug. 7, saying: "No fires reported near here. Serious fires at Cœur d'Alene, Sand Point and Wallace reported by Western Pine Manufacturers' Association." From San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 8, 1910, General Barry telegraphed: "As far as known no fires raging within limits this department. No requests for assistance have been received; any such request would receive prompt response. The two national parks offer chief danger from forest fires, but troops are stationed there and specially charged with duty of protecting forests from fires. Necessary orders given post commanders by telegraph." From St. Paul, Minn., Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, A.G., in the absence of the commanding general, telegraphed: "Nearest forest fires to posts in this department seem to be on Flathead Indian Reserve, six miles north of Fort Missoula. Timber reserve detachment, four men, now in camp on reserve. Forestry Bureau believe they have all fires now well under control without additional men. Fire burning on Mary's Mountain, in vicinity Yellowstone Park, under control. No fires reported vicinity other posts." From Omaha, Neb., Aug. 9, 1910, Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., commanding, telegraphed: "No forest fires raging in this department so far as ascertainable."

Orders were issued Aug. 8 to Generals Barry, Maus and Howe, department commanders, to hold the troops

at all posts in their commands in readiness for fire duty, on call for assistance from the district officials of the National Forests. Press despatched from Livingston, Mont., on Aug. 10, stated that 200 soldiers stationed in the park had "fought all the previous night to save Yellowstone Park from devastation, the drouth-nurtured conflagrations having caused several small fires in the interior of the National Park. From Bell Mountain came the news that the forest was ablaze. A pillar of smoke rising over St. Marys gave signal of a similar disaster. Still graver conditions were reported from southeast of Lake Yellowstone."

Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, on Aug. 11 directed that a battalion of the 14th Infantry, in maneuvers at American Lake Camp, Ore., be ordered immediately to Missoula, Mont., to aid in fighting the fires in Montana. Serious forest fires were said to be raging on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana, and the situation of the Cœur d'Alene National Forest was, according to press reports, still critical. A telegram received Aug. 11 by Acting Secretary Pierce, of the Interior Department, from Superintendent Morgan, of the Flathead Indian Reservation, reported that seven distinct fires were burning beyond control. Associate Forester Potter said he thought, with the help of the Army, the flames would be checked within a few days. The conditions of the other national forest reserves had materially improved.

DECISIONS OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department has decided that in the case of a failure of one party to carry out the contract for meals and lodging for a recruiting station the second party cannot receive pay for work done by the first party. The second party is entitled only to be paid for the part of the contract which he performed.

It has been decided by the War Department that where a Department official has not sufficient appropriation "to his official credit that there is authority under law to make payment from the total available balance to his official credit, providing there is sufficient funds under the proper appropriation for the Department." This decision is made as the result of the request of an officer at a recruiting station who wished to pay rewards for the return of deserters from the appropriations of next year. The appropriations of this year for this purpose were exhausted. The Department authorized the officer to pay the rewards from the appropriations for next year.

The War Department has decided that the construction of a building for a keeper of a dairy at a barracks cannot be paid for from a mess fund. It is held that the mess fund is collected entirely for the benefit of the mess, like a company fund is exclusively for the benefit of the company. The view is taken that a house for the dairy keeper would be for the entire force at a barracks.

It has been decided by the Judge Advocate General that a company of U.S. troops cannot be used to guard bullion in transit. A request for such a guard has been made by a mining company and has been refused. "The protection asked for," says the Judge Advocate General, "is in the nature of police protection, which, if necessary, should be provided by the state. The use of U.S. troops for this purpose is without authority of law."

An application was made by a soldier sentenced for desertion to dishonorable discharge to remain voluntarily in the Service in order to make good the time lost in desertion. In commenting on the case the Judge Advocate General says: "The only purpose of making good lost time is to enable the soldier to re-enlist, but this result it is certain he could not accomplish."

It has been decided that the transportation of a soldier on a furlough which is paid to a commercial boat line between the Philippines or Alaska should be charged to the soldier, the J.A. General maintaining that while a soldier is entitled to free transportation on a government transport, he is not entitled to the same privileges on a private boat line.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Mrs. Eva R. Peck was employed by the Navy Department as "special laborer" to teach native pupils in the Island of Guam. Her appointment was made by the commandant of the naval station at Guam by authority of Secretary Bonaparte, with the agreement that after one year of such employment she would be furnished by the Government with transportation to her home at Boston. The Southern Pacific Railroad charged full fare for her—\$57—from San Francisco to Pine Bluff, Ark. The Auditor disallowed \$16.80 of this amount, on the theory that Mrs. Peck was one of the troops of the United States, for whom a land grant deduction is allowed. "Mrs. Peck," said the company's lawyer, "can, in no sense, be claimed as one of the 'troops' of the United States." But Comptroller Tracewell holds that the Auditor for the Navy should not pay the railway company the \$16.80 which the Government has saved by having Mrs. Peck classified as a "troop." The Comptroller points out that Mrs. Peck was attached to the naval establishment as a civilian employee of the Navy, and that as such her transportation is subject to land grant deduction.

The Comptroller decides that all travel under direction of the Secretary of the Interior of Army officers engaged on reclamation work should be paid directly from the Reclamation Fund and upon a mileage basis, as provided in the act.

In shipping from Chicago to Omaha a horse belonging to Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., its value was stated in the bill of lading at \$300, and an extra charge paid. The Comptroller decides that this charge cannot be allowed, but refuses to decide the question between General Carter and the Q.M. as to who should pay it. He says: "The Quartermaster General of the Army states that there is no authority of regulation for the shipment of an officer's private horse at a valuation greater than that authorized on uniform bill of lading, and that it has been the practice of the Quartermaster's Department, in shipping the private horses of officers of the Army, to ship same at the cheapest rates charged by the transportation companies for such service. The cheapest rate available is one based on a valuation of a horse at \$100. That is the maximum sum in any case of ordinary shipment for which the transportation company is liable to the owner of the horse shipped in case of the loss or injury to the animal. The payment for a shipment at any greater valuation is in the nature of a payment for insurance of the horse shipped in the amount of excess cost of shipment, and is not authorized."

In the case of John M. Moore, late surgeon, U.S.N., the Comptroller decides that a court-martial has authority to dock an officer's pay. He says: "The limitation of punishment prescribed by the President under Article 63

for the offense of "Drunkenness on duty," committed by an officer, is "dismissal." As dismissal of the claimant would have deprived him of his pay forever, the suspension of one-half his pay for six months is an inferior and milder degree of punishment (see 10 Comp. Dec., 795; 5 Op. Atty. Gen., 43), and comes well within the limitation of punishment authorized by law.

In the case of Philip Pollard the Comptroller decides that service as an enlisted man in the Regular Army in this case cannot be counted for the purpose of longevity allowances as a commissioned officer in the Volunteer Service.

The appeal of the widow of the late Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A., is dismissed, the Comptroller deciding that "the claimant" has accepted payment of the amount allowed by the Auditor; hence she is precluded from obtaining a revision of the same.

Second Asst. Engr. Arthur E. Deyo absented himself from the U.S.S. Nanshan, stating that he would not work on board this ship. He was recorded as a deserter, and when he asked for his pay it was not allowed.

The Comptroller decided that civilian veterinarians cannot be paid more than \$100 a month.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

Owing to the fact that the armory of the Coast Artillery Reserve companies stationed in Tacoma, Wash., are equipped for one gun and one mortar company, the following reassignment of these companies to coast fortifications has been made: To 12-inch mortars, 1st Company to Battery Brannon, 5th Company to Battery Powell; to 10-inch rifles, 2d Company to Battery Quarles, 4th Company to Battery Benson; to 12-inch rifles, 3d Company to Battery Ash.

Officers charged with making the necessary arrangements for the transportation of Militia organizations to the maneuver camps cannot be paid for the time while so engaged from any Federal funds, such duty being considered as part of the normal duties of the officers, and any payment made to them therefor must be made from state funds. In another case it is decided that there is no provision of law under which any part of the appropriation "Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia," can be turned over to the Organized Militia.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Many men of the fleet have enjoyed shore leave, and on Aug. 7 at Provincetown, Mass., several hundred sailors witnessed the baseball game on Evans Field, where the Michigans beat the South Carolinas, 17 to 5. There was also a game between the men of the Idaho and the New Hampshire. The Idaho men won, as a result of which the team from that vessel will meet the Nebraska team in a series of three games for the championship of the fleet at Newport.

The fleet got under way Aug. 9 for its practice positions in Massachusetts Bay for the torpedo tests. The ships were stationed for torpedo work in a semicircle in the bay, the positions being as follows: The Connecticut off Pamet River, the Michigan off Griffin Island, the Louisiana off Mayo Beach Light, the South Carolina off Billings Gate Light, the Kansas, the New Hampshire and the Georgia off Barnstable Bar, the Nebraska and the Rhode Island off Sandy Neck, the Virginia off Soorton's Beach, the Minnesota off Spring Hill, the Vermont off Scussett's Beach, the Mississippi off Lookout Point and the Idaho off Indian Hill. These positions, nearly three miles apart, were held for the practice work, but at night the ships rendezvoused off Barnstable. The torpedo tests brought out some excellent records.

In getting out the mine anchor, weighing 500 pounds, from the South Carolina, Aug. 9, Gunner's Mate Wortman became entangled in the ropes, which hauled him below the water. Fully a minute elapsed before he could disentangle himself, and he was nearly dead when hauled aboard.

Important tests of the submarine bell signals were conducted Aug. 9 with fine results. The entire fleet, despite some stormy weather, finished its torpedo drills Aug. 12 with an increased record over last year, it is understood. It is said that the contest for the fleet trophy lies between the Mississippi and the South Carolina, with the Idaho third. It is now intended to leave Provincetown Harbor for Newport Aug. 14.

FROM ORDINARY SEAMAN TO REAR ADMIRAL.

In a paper read before the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Rear Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt, U.S.N., retired, told his companions of that commandery, over which he formerly presided, how he rose from an "ordinary seaman" to the rank of rear admiral, "the only precedent in our Navy to this date," the Admiral said. "You all well know," he added, "how many brave and deserving men have risen in the Army from a private to high rank, even to the command of the Army; my first reference, I dare say, applies to many here this evening; but in our Regular Navy it was always traditionally held that every commissioned line officer must enter the Service as a midshipman, never direct from the enlisted forces."

Farenholt was of German birth, and at his home in Texas he learned no language but German, until he was eight years old; he was sent to school at Baton Rouge, La. Getting into some boyish scrape, he ran away to sea. After a rough experience in crews of "beach-combers" he joined Bartlett's Naval Brigade at the outbreak of the Civil War, having a hard time later on getting into the Regular Navy because of his youth. Officially named for gallantry in the action of the U.S.S. Wabash against Fort Pulaski, he was appointed a petty officer, but declined for fear of exciting the jealousy of his older shipmates. Participating in a land attack he was twice severely wounded, was named for a medal of honor and promoted to master, which he declined, as the position in those days was neither that of an officer nor an enlisted man. Discharged in January, 1863, he declined an appointment as second lieutenant of Volunteers, secured for him by his uncle, who was an Army brigade surgeon, and re-enlisted in the Navy, being appointed a petty officer on the monitor Catskill.

Farenholt was in the pilot house of the Catskill with Comdr. George W. Rodgers when he was killed with others during the attack of Aug. 17, 1863, on Charleston, S.C. Again he was offered and declined the appointment of master's mate; he was refused an appointment as ensign because of his youth. "Promotion in the Navy during the Civil War was," we are told, "a most uncertain, bureaucratic, neglected quantity. You companions of the Army were treated more liberally in this matter.

Youth, doing a man's duty, was the only 'official' hindrance to advancement in my case. What a contrast to the promotions and rewards given for the Spanish-American War! A skirmish it was, compared to the four years of the Civil War!"

Sept. 8, 1863, Farenholt participated in a foolhardy and disastrous attempt to capture Fort Sumter by boarding it with "cutlass and revolvers." He says: "From this date to the spring of 1864 we, in the monitors, were almost daily engaged with the defenses before Charleston. I was often one of the boat crew of that daring and genial 'fleet scout,' the late Rear Admiral Bunce. Many times, at night, we pulled into the inner harbor, even tied up to the wharves at Charleston, and went on shore to spy out some means to assist in the escape of a large number of our officers who were imprisoned under Federal fire in a warehouse near the wharf. It was due principally to Lieutenant Commander Bunce and Captain (the late Vice Admiral) Rowan, that I, in August, 1864, after passing a strict examination, having served over three years as an enlisted man, received my commission as an ensign in the Volunteer navy, a grade corresponding to a second lieutenant in the Army."

In the spring of 1860 Congress passed a law which permitted Farenholt to enter the Regular Navy as an ensign, after being recommended by an examining board. Concluding, he says: "After the Civil War I advanced through the various grades in the line of seniority of slow promotion. The Spanish-American War found me in command of the cruiser Monocacy on the Asiatic Station, but unhappily I was not with Admiral Dewey at Manila. I was kept in the Yangtze river for the protection of missionaries, and how we did bless them! In April, 1901, after serving forty years, I asked for voluntary retirement. I had yet many years to serve before I would have to retire, according to existing laws, at the age of sixty-two. My request for retirement was granted in September, 1901."

NAVY RECORD OF REFORM METHODS.

The Marine Review calls attention to the fact that the study of fuel economy in the Navy dates as far back as 1905, when an expert civilian was called in to instruct Navy stokers in the best methods of firing. The question of competitive economy was a strong feature of the battleship cruise. In 1905 the Secretary of the Navy recommended the employment of George H. Baker, a civilian expert, to give instruction in firing and general boiler management, and Admiral Evans testified to the value of Mr. Baker's service. The plan of training men in marine engineering was adopted at the suggestion of Chief Constructor Capps when he was made Acting Chief of the Bureau by Secretary Newberry. The Review says: "Very shortly after this Mr. Newberry went out of office. Mr. Capps's plan is being carried out absolutely, except that the location of the school was changed from an outside institution to the Naval Academy, which progressive naval officers consider to be a mistake, for the reason that not only would the instruction at Boston have been very much better, but the officers detailed would have rubbed shoulders with the outside world, and this experience, of which they stand in sad need, would have been of great value."

"This competition in fuel economy, while desirable and praiseworthy, has led, in the hands of the present incompetent force, to some startling results. For instance, one chief engineer discontinued the use of his surface blows, giving as his reason that he did it to save water and coal, and that very shortly afterward a very serious explosion occurred in the boilers of this very ship, with the loss of several lives as an inevitable result. No one will deny the possibilities for oil economy. We have heretofore drawn attention to the oceans of oil reported as used on the machinery of naval ships, reports which actual observation have proved to be fully confirmed. The discovery of an evaporator which has reduced the cost of making fresh water forty per cent. will come to the engineering world as news of the first importance. Probably, however, the facts of the matter are merely that the cost of making fresh water for the Navy has been reduced forty per cent., which is a very different thing. As to the systematic overhauling of vessels, there has been no change whatever from the old methods."

THE BETTER SORT.

Senator Shively, apropos of patriotism and the Fourth, told at a South Bend banquet a war story.

"A private," he said, "got very homesick on campaign and went to headquarters for a furlough.

"What do you want a furlough for?" the Colonel asked.

"What do I want a furlough for?" the private answered bitterly. "Why, Colonel, I ain't seen my wife for over three months!"

"Oh, that's nothing," said the Colonel. "I haven't seen my wife for more than three years."

"Well," said the soldier, "that may be, Colonel, but me and my wife ain't that kind."—Washington Star.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Georgia will remain at the navy yard, Philadelphia, until about Aug. 14, and then join the Atlantic Fleet. The Birmingham has been ordered to New York city to give liberty. The Chester has been detached from duty with the Fifth Division, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to special service.

The U.S.S. Prairie on Aug. 6 anchored off Ninety-sixth street, North River, New York city. The vessel's post-office address while at New York city will be in care of Station "I."

The commanding officer of the Mayflower has requested that all mail for his vessel while on the summer cruise be sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

The commanding officer of the Chicago has informed the Department that his vessel is at the Commonwealth Dock, South Boston, and that the vessel's mail address is Boston, Mass., until further advice.

The U.S. Naval Academy Practice Squadron, having taken on coal at Horta, was to sail from there Aug. 12 for Hampton Roads, Va., after a pleasant stay. The Governor gave a large garden party on Aug. 9, the officers and midshipmen and the German officers and cadets of the schoolship Freya vying in attendance upon and dancing with the Horta belles. The men of the Massachusetts gave a show on the night of Aug. 11 that was highly enjoyed, midshipmen and sailors being among the performers.

The mail address of the Abarenda has been changed from "In care Postmaster, New York City," to "Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

The Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, has informed

the Department that the Charleston will leave Yokohama about Aug. 28 for the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The Supply will leave Guam about Sept. 10 for the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., for docking.

The drydock Dewey was placed in commission again at Olongapo, P.I., Aug. 5. The collier Alexander was docked.

Unofficial reports from Provincetown credit the U.S.S. Idaho, which has recently achieved glory in target practice and at baseball, with attracting fresh attention to itself by planting twelve mines in three minutes twenty-five seconds.

Official reports from the speed trial of the new battleship Delaware, received at the Navy Department Aug. 8, are that the ship exceeded her contract speed on all the tests. The Delaware averaged 21½ knots an hour for four consecutive hours under forced draft and 19.74 knots an hour for twenty-four consecutive hours at normal. Capt. C. A. Gove expressed keen pleasure not only at the cruising ability of his ship, but with her fighting qualities. All her turret guns were discharged simultaneously, and then the whole battery of ten and twelve inch guns was let go at once. She rolled very little, and made altogether a remarkably steady fighting platform.

The U.S. frigate Portsmouth, which for some years has been used by the Naval Militia of New Jersey, and one of the few old sailing ships now in the Navy, sailed from her anchorage off Hoboken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard Aug. 8, preparatory to starting out on her last sea voyage. The Portsmouth will make a long trip around the Horn and up the Pacific coast, and it has been thought best to have her seams caulked before the journey is begun. When the necessary repairs have been made the Portsmouth will set sail for Seattle, where she is to be converted into a museum. The people of San Francisco wanted to own the Portsmouth, because it was the Portsmouth that sailed into their harbor many years ago and officially took possession of California for the United States. It has been decided, however, to send her to Seattle. It seems a pity that this fine old ship, which is an exceptionally good sailor, could not be kept intact, instead of being dismantled.

A diploma has been issued to Midshipman Herbert O. Roesch, U.S.N., who narrowly escaped being court-martialed for umpiring a pie-eating match at the Academy. The Midshipman has made up his deficiency in navigation and has been assigned to the battleship Delaware. Midshipman Roesch is extremely popular with his classmates, who expect to see him make an excellent record in the Navy.

"A court-martial has been ordered by Rear Admiral Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Honolulu," says the Hawaiian Gazette of July 26, "for the trial of Lieut. William L. Burchfield, U.S.M.C. The following constitute the court: Capt. A. T. Marx, U.S.M.C., president; Capt. W. W. Low, Frank R. Robards and Frederick A. Ramsey, of the Marine Corps; Paymr. John R. Hornberger, U.S.N., Lieut. Fred D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C., and Asst. Surg. Harry H. Lane, U.S.N., Lieut. Lauren S. Willis, adjutant of the Marine battalion, will act as judge advocate, and C. H. McBride will appear as counsel for the accused Lieutenant. The court is the outcome of the arrest by the local police authorities of Lieutenant Burchfield last week, the charge being that he flourished a revolver and threatened to kill several people, an additional allegation being that he was intoxicated at the time."

While bound for Guantanamo, Cuba, coal laden, the U.S. collier Marcellus, Isaac Carver master, was at 2:15 a.m., Aug. 9, rammed by the Norwegian fruit trader Rosario di Giorgio, and sank a few hours later. There was no loss of life. The collision occurred in latitude 36.03 N., longitude 74.02 W., about seventy-five miles southeast of Cape Henry. Captain Carver and his crew took refuge aboard the U.S. collier Leonidas, the consort of the Marcellus, when it was found that their own vessel could not be kept afloat. The crews of both vessels united in an endeavor to keep the Marcellus afloat long enough to get it into Hampton Roads, but the injured vessel proved difficult to handle. Responsibility for the collision is yet unknown. The stem of the Norwegian cut into the prow of the Marcellus, almost carrying it away. After the Marcellus foundered the Leonidas returned to Hampton Roads, towing four barges, two of which were being taken south by the Marcellus and two by the Leonidas. Captain Carver proceeded to the Norfolk Navy Yard and reported the loss of his vessel. The Marcellus was an iron single screw steamer, built in England in 1879. She was 295 feet 3 inches in length over all, and had a breadth of 35 feet 1 inch. Her displacement was 4,315 tons.

The following was the degree of completion on Aug. 1, 1910, of vessels under construction, U.S. Navy: Battleships—Florida, 71.0; Utah, 83.2; Wyoming, 82.3; Arkansas, 39.5. Torpedoboot destroyers—Paulding, 93.4; Drayton, 88.1; Roe, 97.1; Terry, 91.5; Perkins, 92.3; Sterrett, 88.4; McCall, 89.6; Burrows, 87.5; Warrington, 79.5; Mayrant, 80.8; Monaghan, 28.4; Trippe, 56.7; Walke, 47.6; Ammen, 56.3; Patterson, 40.7. Submarine torpedoboots—Salmon, 97.8; Carp, 60.0; Barracuda, 60.0; Pickerel, 56.8; Skate, 56.8; Skipjack, 48.6; Sturgeon, 46.2; Thrasher, 7.9; Tuna, 29.9; Seal, 52.2. Colliers—Cyclops, 84.3; No. 8, 37.9.

The old battle between the sailors of the Atlantic Fleet and the dance hall proprietors, as to the exclusion of wearers of the uniform from these pleasure resorts, is being refought in the newspapers of New London, Conn. When, two years ago, there was a lengthy dispute over a similar incident, the Navy Department threatened to change the station of the fleet, but this was not done, as certain statements were retracted. The manager of the Ocean Beach Casino is quoted as saying: "It is a strict rule of my place that no one in uniform can dance there, whether a sailor or a soldier. No one is allowed to dance there even in a sweater. The fact that tickets are sold for the dance pavilion does not make it a public place, and we have the right to refuse to allow anyone to dance. This question was threshed out once, and it is settled for good."

James A. Roberts, able seaman on the battleship Minnesota, who recently visited his home at Tucson, Ariz., arrived there just as a big fire was threatening to destroy the town. The Fire Department being short-handed, Seaman Roberts recruited volunteers and went at it as he had been taught to do aboard ship, and the flames were conquered. The officials of Tucson told the Navy Department that the town practically owed its existence to Seaman Roberts, and Acting Secretary Winthrop on Aug. 6 sent the sailor a letter of commendation.

The American schooner Westward, owned by Mr. A. S. Cochran, of New York, is still adding to her laurels in foreign waters, and on Aug. 8 easily won the race for the International Gold Cup, sailed off Ryde. Her nearest competitor, the Germania, owned by Lieut. Krupp von Bohlén und Halbach, was five miles astern when the winner crossed the finish line. The German Emperor's

yacht, the Meteor; the Cicely and the Susanna also competed. The Meteor and the Germania allowed the Westward six minutes and forty-eight seconds under the class measurement rule.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table, published on pages 1505-1507:

Tacoma, arrived Aug. 6 at Bluefields, Nicaragua.
Vulcan, arrived Aug. 10 at Newport, R.I.
Lebanon, sailed Aug. 9 from Provincetown, Mass., for New York.
Birmingham, arrived Aug. 9 at New York city.
Pennsylvania and Colorado, sailed Aug. 9 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.
California, arrived Aug. 11 at San Francisco, Cal.
North Dakota, arrived Aug. 9 at Montauk Point, N.Y.
Abarenda, arrived Aug. 10 at Port Said, Egypt.
Delaware, arrived Aug. 11 at Boston, Mass.
Dubuque, arrived Aug. 10 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone.
Chattanooga and Prometheus, arrived Aug. 10 at Bremerton, Wash.
Marietta, sailed Aug. 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Bluefields, Nicaragua.
Chester, arrived Aug. 10 at Boston, Mass.
Leonidas, arrived Aug. 10 at Seward Point, Va.
Charleston and New Orleans, sailed Aug. 11 from Tsingtan, China, for Yokohama, Japan.
Nanshan, sailed Aug. 11 from Tsingtan, China, for Nagasaki, Japan.
Pompey, sailed Aug. 11 from Tsingtan, China, for Cavite, P.I.
Rainbow, sailed Aug. 11 from Tsingtan, China, for Taku, China.
Caesar, sailed Aug. 11 from Horta, Azores, for Hampton Roads, Va.
Wheeling and Petrel, arrived Aug. 11 at Singapore.
Wolverine, Dorothea, Gopher, Nashville, Yantic, Hawk and Don Juan de Austria, arrived Aug. 11 at Buffalo, N.Y.
Ajax, sailed Aug. 11 from Boston, Mass., for Newport News, Va.
South Dakota, arrived Aug. 11 at San Francisco, Cal.
Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts, sailed Aug. 11 from Horta, Azores, for Solomons Island, Chesapeake Bay.
Lamson, sailed Aug. 11 from New London, Conn., for Newport, R.I.
Georgia, sailed Aug. 11 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Newport, R.I.
Marcellus, sank off Cape Hatteras Aug. 9, 1910.
Vicksburg, arrived at Corinto Aug. 11.

S.O. 51, JULY 1, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes a corrected list of saluting stations of the world.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 5.—Lieut. W. T. Tarrant detached duty Washington; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.
Midshipman H. V. McCabe when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty South Carolina.
Med. Inspr. G. P. Lumsden detached duty Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn., and wait orders.
Passed Asst. Surg. H. M. Tolfree detached temporary duty Navy recruiting station, Cleveland, Ohio; to duty Navy recruiting station, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chief Bttn. H. S. Olsen to duty navy yard, New York.
AUG. 6.—Capt. H. S. Knapp detached duty as member of the General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to special temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Belknap detached duty as Naval Attaché, Berlin, Germany; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Perrill detached duty command Eagle, and will continue on sick leave.
Midshipman H. O. Roesch detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Delaware.
Surg. M. S. Guest when discharged treatment naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.; to duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
Passed Asst. Paymr. W. S. Zane detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Passed Asst. Paymr. G. R. Crapo when discharged treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., granted leave three weeks.
Asst. Paymr. F. Baldwin detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
Chief Mach. R. F. Nourse to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Paymr. Clerk W. Craig appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., revoked.
Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Tsingtan, Aug. 5, 1910.
Lieut. J. S. Arwine to duty naval stations, Cavite and Olongapo, P.I.
Lieut. Comdr. R. Earle detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to home.
Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to duty Charleston.
Asst. Surg. H. L. Dollard detached duty Relief; to duty Charleston.
Passed Asst. Surg. M. H. Ames to duty naval hospital, Olongapo, P.I.
Passed Asst. Surg. S. L. Higgins detached duty Mohican; to duty New York.
Bttn. B. F. Singles detached duty New York; to duty Mohican.
Ensign H. R. Greenlee detached duty Monterey; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.
Note.—Med. Dir. W. K. Scofield, retired, died at Stamford, Conn., Aug. 5, 1910.
AUG. 8.—Capt. W. N. Little detached duty as inspector of machinery, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; to duty as inspector of machinery, Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.
Lieut. Comdr. A. Crenshaw to duty as inspector of machinery, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
Ensign C. W. Kenyon and W. P. Beecher detached duty Cleveland; to duty West Virginia.
Chaplain C. M. Charlton detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Chief Mach. D. Mullan orders of July 30, 1910, detached California; to home and wait orders, revoked.
AUG. 9.—Med. Inspr. H. B. Fitts detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to Washington, D.C., for examination for retirement.
Chief Gun. A. Olsson when discharged treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.
AUG. 10.—Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Sticht detached duty command Chicago; to duty North Carolina as navigator.
Chief Bttn. F. Meyer detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Kansas.
Chief Bttn. J. Heil detached duty Kansas, and will wait orders.
Chief Gun. F. C. Messenger to duty in command Chicago, in reserve.
Paymr. Clerk J. A. Rebutisch appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Pantier, and was discharged.
Paymr. Clerk C. C. Alger appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Michigan.
AUG. 11.—Capt. C. A. Carr commissioned a captain from July 1.

Comdr. G. R. Marvell commissioned a commander from July 1.
Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Pinney commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1.
Lieut. A. W. Sears commissioned a lieutenant from July 1.
Lieut. (J.G.) B. H. Steele commissioned a lieutenant, junior grade, from Jan. 31, 1910.
Midshipman T. J. Keleher detached duty Virginia; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for observation and treatment.
Ensign F. T. Chew detached duty Preble; to duty Rowan.
Surg. H. M. Tolfree commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from March 24.
Passed Asst. Surg. A. H. Allen detached duty with naval rifle team; to duty naval hospital, navy yard, New York.
Passed Asst. Surg. S. L. Higgins commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from Nov. 12.
Passed Asst. Paymr. J. H. Gunnell detached duty Cleveland; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Naval Constr. W. McEntee commissioned a naval constructor in the Navy from July 1.
Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson commissioned a naval constructor from July 1.
Naval Constr. John A. Spilman commissioned a naval constructor from July 1.
Mach. H. Champeno orders of July 30 to duty California, revoked.
Paymr. Clerk R. B. Deming appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Cleveland, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 4.—Major W. C. Neville granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.
Major D. D. Porter, A.A. and I., granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.
First Lieut. Robert Tittoni, appointed acting assistant quartermaster, U.S.M.C., for duty as post quartermaster at marine barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
First Lieut. C. F. Williams granted leave for one month and ten days from Sept. 7, 1910.
AUG. 5.—Capt. L. B. Purcell granted an extension of leave for one month.
First Lieut. J. J. Meade granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.
AUG. 8.—Capt. R. S. Hooker relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to major general, commandant, and detached from headquarters, U.S.M.C., to duty marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, P.R.
AUG. 9.—Lieut. Col. O. L. McCawley, A.Q.M., granted leave for seventeen days from date of acceptance.
Capt. J. S. Turill granted leave for one month from date of acceptance.
First Lieut. E. A. Ostermann and 2d Lieut. R. E. Adams granted leave for twenty days from date of acceptance.
AUG. 10.—Capt. J. W. Wadleigh appointed judge advocate of G.C.M., navy yard, Boston, Mass., vice Capt. H. J. Hirschinger, U.S.M.C., relieved.
Capt. F. C. Lander appointed member of G.C.M. to convene on board the U.S.S. Delaware, Aug. 15, 1910.
First Lieut. E. B. Miller qualified for promotion.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 5.—Capt. J. G. Ballinger granted eighteen days' extension of leave.
AUG. 6.—Second Lieut. H. E. Rideout ordered to rejoin the Gresham.
First Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun granted thirty days' leave commencing Sept. 16.
AUG. 8.—Capt. G. M. Daniels granted thirty days' leave.
Second Lieut. W. T. Stromberg granted thirty days' leave commencing Sept. 7.
First Lieut. W. A. Wiley granted thirty days' leave commencing Sept. 7.
Second Lieut. W. A. Benham granted twenty-seven days' leave commencing Sept. 2.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. David granted thirty days' leave commencing upon the reporting for duty on the Winona of Lieutenant of Engineers U.S.N.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina ordered to the Winona.
Third Lieut. W. P. Wishar ordered to the Onondaga for temporary duty.
First Lieut. H. W. Pope granted ten days' extension of leave.
AUG. 9.—Capt. of Engrs. D. McC. French granted fifteen days' extension of leave.
Capt. of Engrs. E. P. Webber granted three months' sick leave commencing Aug. 13.
Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister granted twenty-four days' leave commencing Aug. 11.
AUG. 10.—First Lieut. of Engrs. F. G. Snyder granted thirty days' leave commencing Sept. 1.
Third Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton ordered to the Itasca for temporary duty.
First Lieut. Eben Barker granted thirty days' leave.
Second Lieut. C. F. Seiter granted thirty days' leave commencing Sept. 20.
First Lieut. L. T. Cutter ordered to proceed to Auburn, N.Y., and Boston, Mass., on official business.

The Treasury Department got a brief message on Aug. 5 from Capt. D. P. Foley, commanding the revenue cutter fleet in Behring Sea, stating that the revenue cutter Perry, which went ashore on Tonkin Point July 26, has been saved. The first advice to the Treasury Department indicated that the vessel was a total loss.

The transfer of the School of Instruction of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service from Arundel Cove, Curtis Creek, Md., to New London, Conn., will prove of great benefit, and the new location is considered an ideal one for the school. The barracks at Fort Trumbull, which are to be turned over by the War Department to the Revenue Cutter Service, are more suitable for a school building than the building at the present location of the school at Arundel Cove. With comparatively little improvement, it is expected that the new place can be made to fulfill all the requirements of the school and the grounds very attractive to visitors. This is not an unimportant feature of the school, as it is thought it will attract young men and raise the standard of the institution. Very little material will be moved from the old building to New London.

The Itasca arrived at New London Saturday, Aug. 6, on her return from the summer cruise. She will spend about two weeks in Gardiners Bay, giving the cadets an excellent opportunity to practice in the maneuvering of small boats. During the cruise of the Itasca in the harbor of Cherbourg, France, an opportunity was given the cadets to visit the Naval Arsenal at Paris and view the submarines, torpedoes and cruisers in the harbor. This courtesy was extended to Captain Jacobs by Vice-Admiral Bellue, of the French Navy. On July 4 the cadets participated in the celebration of the Fall of the Bastille. The Itasca, a full-dress ship, in connection with the French cruiser Bouvines, fired a national salute in the morning, noon and night. A general review of the French military and naval forces was held in the harbor on that day, and, through the courtesy of the admiral, the commander of the Itasca and wardroom officers witnessed it from the grandstand which was erected for the guests of the French officers.

The revenue cutter Seneca has been ordered to proceed to sea in search of the derelict bark Crown, which has been reported at latitude 29 degrees 16 minutes North and longitude 69 degrees 11 minutes West. She left New York upon the return of the Mohawk on Aug. 6. The revenue cutter Yamacraw spent some time in search of the same derelict without success. The derelict has been puzzling marine men for some time. She has appeared and disappeared like some mysterious ghost.

Capt. of Engrs. E. P. Weber, R.C.S., who, on June 13, while en route to Alaska, was seriously injured, has been sent to the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, Wash., for treatment. Although his life was despaired of when he was injured, recent reports of his condition are more encouraging. It is said now that he is rapidly on the road to recovery.

Captain Commander Koss, of the Revenue Cutter Service, returned on Monday, Aug. 8, from an official inspection of the cutters stationed on the Atlantic coast.

The Revenue Cutter Service will be kept busy the greater part of this month patrolling boat races and regattas. The cutters Onondaga and Apache on Aug. 12 and 13 officiated at the national regatta at Washington, D.C., on the Potomac river. The cutters Mohawk and Manhattan have been detailed to patrol the regatta to be held by the Motor Boat Association of America off of Larchmont in the Long Island Sound. The cutters Androscoog and Gresham have been detailed for the international regatta, which takes place off Marblehead Aug. 17.

Seven revenue cutters will patrol the courses at regattas during the next week. The details are: Huntington Bay regatta, Long Island, Aug. 15-17, cutters Mohawk and Manhattan. The Spanish-American yacht races off Marblehead, Mass., beginning Aug. 17, cutters Androscoog, Gresham and Acushnet. Potomac River regatta, Aug. 12-13, cutters Apache and Onondaga.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 5, 1910.

The anniversary reception given aboard the flagship California on Monday afternoon, Aug. 1, was a brilliant affair, attracting a large number of out-of-town guests. The officers left nothing undone which could add to the pleasure of their guests. The California will leave on Wednesday next for San Francisco.

Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson has returned after a couple of months' absence at Annapolis and other points, accompanied by Captain Anderson's niece, Miss Anderson. Mrs. Thom and daughters, the Misses Thom, of Baltimore, were guests of Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus during the week. They leave Wednesday for their Southern home. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, accompanied by the former's three young daughters, left on Friday for Seattle. Naval Constr. Thomas R. Ruhm arrived here on Sunday. Mrs. Ruhm is expected from Seattle during the coming week.

Miss Kathleen Kent, of San Francisco, a sister of Mrs. Claude Bloch, is the guest of Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood aboard the Independence. On Tuesday Commodore and Mrs. Underwood entertained at a small dinner in her honor, followed by bridge. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin and Pay Inspr. Thomas H. Hicks. On the following evening Commodore and Mrs. Underwood and Miss Kent were among the guests at a dinner given aboard the West Virginia by Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry; others present were Capt. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, and one or two others. Capt. James C. Gillmore entertained Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gatewood, Ensign and Mrs. Charles W. Crosse, the Misses Thom and several others at dinner.

Mrs. T. H. Barry and her daughter, Miss Barry, left San Francisco the first of the week for Asheville, N.C., to visit relatives, joining General Barry at West Point in September. Mrs. Uriel Schree, who has been at the Fairmont in San Francisco, has returned to Coronado. Mrs. Thomas Kurtz is visiting at Long Beach, but plans to leave later for Portsmouth, Va., to spend the winter. Rear Admiral Louis A. Kempff came up from San Francisco this week to attend to business interests in Vallejo, where he owns considerable property. Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps was also a visitor during the week.

Miss Wuest, who is on a visit to her brother, Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest, U.S.A., was the complimented guest at a theater party given by the latter in San Francisco; other guests included Capt. and Mrs. I. Erwin, Miss Reynolds, Miss Goodhue, Lieutenants Kelly and Goodrich, Mrs. Victor Blue, who is at the Hotel Victoria in San Francisco, came to the yard Wednesday to visit Mrs. Oscar W. Koester. Lieut. Comdr. Emmet R. Pollock left yesterday for the East, accompanied by his mother.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus entertained at dinner on Wednesday for sixteen. Mrs. Humphreys and her daughter, of San Francisco, came up to the yard yesterday as the luncheon guests of Mrs. R. D. Gatewood. Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, U.S.M.C., left yesterday for Yerba Buena to spend the night as guests of Major and Mrs. Newt B. Hall before sailing on to-day's transport for the Orient. A couple of evenings ago Lieut. and Mrs. Ward Ellis entertained in their honor at bridge, prizes being won by Miss Simons, Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickens, Surgeon Kindelberger and Lieut. Earl Smith. Others present were Mrs. Kindelberger, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon, Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieut. Henry C. Gearing and Ensign Withers.

Mrs. Henry T. Mayo is to return to Berkeley next week after having spent the summer in Vallejo. Mrs. Giles B. Harber will be the guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham following the departure of Rear Admiral Harber. Mrs. Earl Smith's sister, Miss Howard, has recently arrived from Washington on an extended visit.

The auxiliary Buffalo arrived Monday after a cruise with the State Naval Reserve. She is now taking on stores to sail for the Far East. The Glacier left Wednesday after extensive repairs, en route to Valparaiso. The collier Prometheus, towing the Chattanooga, and accompanied by the Cleveland, established wireless communication with the yard on Tuesday. The Prometheus takes the Chattanooga to the Bremerton yard, while the Cleveland came here for repairs, arriving Aug. 4.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Preble, Maine., Aug. 9, 1910.

A most exciting tennis tournament was held here yesterday, when Fort Williams played Fort Preble. Lieut. George A. Wildrick and Lieut. Meade Wildrick, from Williams, challenging Lieut. Paul H. Herman and Lieut. A. P. Cronkrite, of Fort Preble. Only two sets could be played on account of darkness. Each side won one set. Delicious and elaborate refreshments were served all the afternoon at Lieutenant Herman's quarters. Many people from Fort Williams came over and all the post people here enjoyed a most exciting afternoon. That evening Lieutenant Herman entertained Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham and Miss Lucile Hunter at dinner. On the 2d Miss Dorothy Cronkrite and Lieut. Paul H. Herman were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Beckham at Riverton, for a delicious short dinner, afterward attending the rustic theater.

Mrs. Moody left here on Monday for a week's visit with her husband in Washington. Lieutenant Clark, from Fort Revere, Mass., is here until Aug. 11, during militia encampment. On Friday evening Miss Dorothy Cronkrite entertained Miss Frances Newcomb, Lieut. Meade Wildrick, Paul H. Herman and Clark at dinner, afterward attending the usual Friday evening concert at Fort Williams.

Everyone here is very much disappointed that Mrs. Leonard Wood changed her plans and decided not to come here.

Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 9, 1910.

The instruction for the troops of the N.G.S.M., which are in camp with the Regular troops at Fort McKinley, is proving very successful. With an increase of knowledge, there is a growth of enthusiasm for artillery work which cannot fail to add to the efficiency of the coast reserve force. The seven companies of the Regular garrison went into camp on July 29 and the six companies of Militia, the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th and 11th, N.G.S.M., on Aug. 2.

Lieutenant Wing has arrived from Fort Hunt, Va., and has assumed his duties with the 37th Company. Major and Mrs. Barrette entertained as their guest on Saturday Lieut. Col. C. J. Bailey, assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery.

Another delightful party was given for the younger set of the garrison at the home of Major and Mrs. Reno in honor of Mrs. Reno's brother, Mr. Edward Steere. Reside the officers and ladies of the post, there were present Mrs. and Miss Towle, of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Kelley B. Lemmon and Miss Zora Lemmon were the guests of friends on a yachting trip to

South Freepoint on Friday. Mrs. E. E. Clark is visiting her son, Lieut. H. T. Clark. On Monday afternoon Miss Biddle chaperoned a theater party at Keith's, composed of Misses Margaret, Katherine, Lydia and Elizabeth Barrette, Miss Zora Lemmon, the Misses Bessie, Mary and Rachel Frank and Mr. Edward Steere. Some of the other ladies of the post were also present.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 9, 1910.

The North Carolina arrived Monday for the purpose of having a liner placed in the high pressure cylinder of the starboard engine. The piece gave trouble during target practice. The rest of the cruiser squadron, consisting of the Montana, Tennessee, Chester and Birmingham, came also. The Tennessee and Montana are tied for first place in target practice. The ships will be here until Aug. 14 and then will go to Bar Harbor, Me.

Miss Margaret Van Patten entertained informally at bridge Tuesday for her guest, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid. Others playing were Mrs. G. C. Rhoades, U.S.N., Misses Mary Hope and Messrs. Leroy Williams and John Hughes Curtis, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Price, U.S.N., entertained Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., Mrs. A. M. R. Allen and Miss Catherine Quinby at dinner Thursday at their cottage, Virginia Beach.

A delightful surprise party was given by the guests of the Willoughby Club Friday night, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thom Henderson. A beautiful piece of silver was presented to them in the name of the guests of the club by Colonel Waller. Mr. Henderson has occupied an important position in the yard for years.

Ensign Edward G. Blakeslee, U.S.N., and Ensign Selah M. La Bounty, U.S.N., spent the week-end at "Gray Arches." Ensigns DuBoise and Blakeslee left for Washington Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Kincaid, U.S.M.C., who have been spending some time at the Willoughby Club, left for Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday. Lee W. McGuire, of Washington, D.C., who spent last winter in Norfolk, has gone to San Francisco, Cal., to join Surgeon McGuire, U.S.N. Capt. George Williams, U.S.A., of Fort Riley, Kas., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jones. Mrs. Francis Chadwick and children are spending the month of August in Basic City, Va. Mrs. James P. Parker and Mrs. Margaret Parker left this week for Sweet Chalybeate Springs, to be gone two months.

Constr. and Mrs. Chantry are guests at Mrs. Whitehurst's, Norfolk. Mrs. R. S. Douglas is the guest of her mother, Mrs. George W. Wilson, at the Botetourt, Norfolk. Lieut. and Mrs. Offner Hope are spending a week at the Hughes bungalow, Virginia Beach. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades are guests at Mrs. Linda Dawe's cottage, Ocean View.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Aug. 4, 1910.

The U.S. cruisers South Dakota and Washington returned to Monterey yesterday from San Francisco, where they went for the purpose of adjusting the gun sights before continuing their three weeks' target practice here.

Capt. Murray Baldwin had three stitches taken in a finger of his right hand, the result of a painful accident from his motorcycle last Saturday. Lieut. S. A. Howard, who has been confined to his quarters with typhoid fever, was taken to the post hospital Monday.

The new scenic boulevard around the seventeen-mile drive, and the excellent condition of the roads, are proving irresistible to automobilists, and four parties were made up this week, composed of Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. McKivickers, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Minnigerode, the Misses Minnigerode, Miss Tobin, Mrs. Moller and Lieutenant Minnigerode. Major and Mrs. McVey and family have returned from a delightful trip to Yosemite Valley. Mrs. Edwin Bell and her two little girls left on the Overland Limited this morning for Minneapolis to visit her parents for three months.

The Monterey company of Boy Scouts returned from their encampment at Point Lobos on Thursday in splendid condition, learning many lessons that will be useful to them in the future. The work of the men from the post, headed by Colonel Bullard, is making itself felt in the organization, judging by the remarks of Division Secretary Rainey, of San Francisco, who came down to inspect the camp. He stated that never in so short a time before had he seen a body of boys so efficient.

Mr. and Mrs. McKivicker, who are spending a few weeks at Del Monte, were guests of honor at a luncheon given by Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright at Pebble Beach Lodge on Friday. Mrs. Wright entertained at bridge the following day for Mrs. McKivickers. Brownie and Gettie Norman, daughters of Captain Norman, entertained the boys and girls of the post at a fudge party Saturday evening. Those attending were Alice and Homer Sargent, Jean and Bunny Knudsen, Mason Wright, Rose Bullard, and Frances McVey. Mrs. and Miss Henry gave a delightful bridge tea in Monterey Friday, when Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Norman, Miss Creary, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Kalde and Mrs. Brinkerhoff were present, beside about fifty town guests. The Five Hundred Club, this week, was entertained by Mrs. Kalde. Mrs. Twyman and Mrs. Davis won the prizes.

Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson left Thursday for Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Johnson will be instructor at the school. Mrs. Gracie on Saturday entertained at five hundred and tea, and those present were Mrs. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Finley, Miss Thomas, Miss Creary, Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Price, Miss Bowman, Mrs. Bullard and Mrs. Pope. Major W. M. Wright is in San Francisco, preparing for the maneuvers at Atascadero. Capt. W. F. Creary, Q.M. of transport Buford, arrived Sunday in San Francisco from Alaska, and will join his regiment at this post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Davis were hosts at a luncheon this week to Miss Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Hounigberg, who have been at Del Monte. Mrs. Bullard entertained Mrs. Gracie, Mrs. Cranston, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Pryor, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Krouse and Mrs. Kalde at a luncheon at Pebble Beach Lodge Tuesday, followed by bridge. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson were hosts at a dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Bell. Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman. Little Miss Twyman, of five summers, was hostess the same evening at dinner for Isabella and Elizabeth Bell, Walter Johnson, Louise and Wilford Twyman.

Lieutenant Sharon, 4th Inf., was a visitor this week. Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber were guests of Mrs. Moller for a few days; Mrs. Gruber returning to San Francisco on Wednesday while her husband continued the march with his regiment, 5th Field Artillery, to Atascadero. Mrs. Raymond and child were guests this week of Major and Mrs. George W. McVey. Mrs. Gracie has been giving a series of card parties at her quarters, among the players were Messdames Johnson, McVey, Ripley, Finley, Moller, W. K. Wright, Rule, Merriman, W. M. Wright, Dolph, Cranston, Norman, Hall, Bullard, Kalde, Davis.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Monterey Tuesday Congressman Needham stated the situation concerning the construction of a breakwater for Monterey Harbor by the U.S. Government. Colonel Bullard explained the connection of a breakwater with the military position at this point and the prospects of the establishment of a naval station.

The boys and girls of the garrison were delightfully entertained Tuesday evening at a fudge party by Frances McVey, Capt. and Mrs. Sargent chaperoned Brownie and Gettie Norman, Alice and Homer Sargent on an automobile trip to Santa Cruz and the big trees on Sunday.

Colonel Moller returned from a visit to Sacramento with his son, Dr. Sanford Moller. Garrispatty Creek, from Wednesday to Sunday, was the scene of a jolly camping party composed of Captain Norman, his daughters, Brownie and

Getty, and Alice and Homer Sargent and Bunny Knudsen. Congressman Needham took dinner with Col. and Mrs. Bullard on Wednesday. Miss Bowman entertained the members of Miss M. B. Wythe's cooking class, of which she is also a member, at dinner Wednesday.

Mrs. Minnigerode, with her two daughters, the Misses Minnigerode, sister-in-law and nieces of Lieutenant Minnigerode, who have just returned from Europe, accompanied by Miss Tobin, niece of Mrs. Moller, arrived on Thursday and will be guests of Mrs. Moller and Lieutenant Minnigerode throughout August. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis celebrated their seventh wedding anniversary Saturday evening. There were three tables of five hundred, two of bridge and one of poker, prizes being captured by Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. Pope, Dr. King, Major W. K. Wright, Captain Knudsen, Mrs. W. M. Wright, Lieutenant Brinkerhoff and Captain Norman. Others playing were Mrs. W. K. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Major W. M. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Lieutenant Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, Miss Thomas, Miss Botsche, Miss Creary, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Rule, Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown, Lieut. W. H. Johnson, Lieutenant Twyman. One of the prettiest dances this summer was given Monday by Mrs. Moller and Lieutenant Minnigerode for their guests, Mrs. Minnigerode, the Misses Minnigerode and Miss Tobin, when the post hop room was beautifully decorated and the gowns were extremely handsome. In the receiving line were Mrs. W. K. Wright and the guests of honor. The machine-gun platoons, 5th Cavalry, 8th and 90th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. H. M. Groninger, Lieut. Wilford Twyman, Lieut. W. A. Carleton, respectively, will hold their annual target practice at Gilling Ranch, under direction of Major G. W. McVey, 20th Inf., Aug. 15 to 31. Lieut. T. W. Brown, 27th Inf., will act as chief range officer.

Several ladies of the garrison and many from town were guests of Mrs. Graham, wife of Lieut. W. B. Graham, 20th Inf., at tea on Saturday in Pacific Grove. Lieuts. W. F. Robinson and C. A. Dray, 3rd Inf., are in San Francisco on leave. An enjoyable affair was Miss Hawkins' bridge party in Pacific Grove Monday when she entertained a dozen guests including Mrs. W. K. Wright, Mrs. Rule and Mrs. Merriman from the garrison. Mrs. Russell, of San Antonio, Texas, mother of Mrs. J. C. Walker, is a visitor at Del Monte this week.

Mrs. T. W. Brown will leave next Tuesday for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to visit her parents, Major and Mrs. L. G. Berry. Returning from the dance Monday evening Mrs. Norman slipped and fell violently to the ground, spraining an ankle. Capt. Edwin Bell registered at department headquarters, San Francisco, on Wednesday.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 8, 1910.

Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F and G, 4th Inf., marched out at seven o'clock, July 27, for the maneuvers at Fort Riley. Co. H was left to garrison the post and Lieut. C. H. Farnham in command of the post. The other officers remaining are Lieuts. DeCamp Hall, A. W. Lane and J. M. Churchill. Many of the officers' wives are away visiting friends and relatives to escape the monotony. Part of the time the weather has enhanced the weariness by reaching 104 degrees in the shade.

Mrs. Eastman and her daughter, Miss Eastman, called on the ladies of the post July 28. Mrs. Eastman also entertained Mrs. J. S. Switzer and Mrs. J. F. Chenoweth at a delightful luncheon at the Field Club of Omaha. After the repast the guests witnessed the fine tennis playing for the title of Clay Court champion of the United States.

Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.R.C., and Mrs. Fisk are the proud possessors of a fine baby girl born the morning of Saturday, July 30. The parents named her Elizabeth Owen Fisk.

The 4th's ball team are engaging with the different teams they meet on the march. At Elmwood the soldiers were defeated in a close game, 4-3, by the Elmwood Parks. Again they were beaten at Palmyra by the local team, 5-4. The team at Panama shut out the 4th's team, 5-0, after an exciting game. According to information received from those on the march, it seems that the local teams, hearing of the coming of the soldiers, gather all the best players possible from the surrounding villages and hamlets, thus being able to present a very formidable nine to the tired and dust-stained soldiers just in from a hard day's march. Only a scrap of a team remains in the post here, as most of the players are gone on the maneuvers; still the Bellevue nine had hard work to defeat the soldiers on the 31st, defeating them by the close score of 12-11.

Lieut. C. W. McMillan, M.R.C., accompanied the forces to the maneuvers. Mrs. McMillan has left for another short visit among relatives. Lieut. Blase Cole, M.R.C., has left for station at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. Lieut. John Scott returned from furlough July 25. Mrs. Bolton departed for the West on the evening the troops left, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Hall, in Berkeley, Cal. Mrs. Hartigan went on the 27th, to visit her mother in Kansas City, Mo., till the troops return from maneuvers in the fall. Mrs. J. P. Bubb has gone to Fort Lincoln, S.D., visiting her sister, Mrs. Herbst. Mrs. G. H. B. Smith returned from Fort Leavenworth, Captain Smith following the next day. Chaplain Henderson has reported here to receive instruction at the hands of Chaplain Chenoweth, of this regiment, and will proceed to Fort Riley.

Mrs. Noyes, wife of Capt. S. W. Noyes, has been very ill the past week and confined to her bed, though her illness is not serious, and it is hoped she will soon be about again. Lieutenant Hall has obtained a two months' sick leave and, accompanied by his wife, will spend the time East visiting.

Major and Mrs. J. T. Clarke and their daughters, Misses Arabella and Rose, were guests of Mr. Burke, of Omaha, at dinner at the Field Club of Omaha. The National Clay Court championship in singles and doubles was witnessed beforehand. A dance was held after dinner.

THE PRESIDIO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1910.

Mr. Bud Ralston, a recent Princeton graduate, is the guest of Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th Inf.

The Machine-gun Platoon, 30th Inf., under command of Lieut. W. A. Carleton, left for the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey last week. After target practice there they will go to the Atascadero maneuvers.

Miss Carrie L. Howard, Army Nurse Corps, will sail on the Sheridan on Friday. Miss Howard has been on duty at the General Hospital for several months.

The last hop of the season was held last Friday evening. These enjoyable social functions will be discontinued until after the maneuvers at Atascadero. Several dinner parties preceded the dance and among the hop suppers that concluded the evening pleasure was the delightful affair given by Major and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neill in compliment to their guests, the Misses Reynolds and Ehrheart.

Mrs. Isaac Erwin has returned from Detroit, after a visit with her parents, Mrs. Paine and infant son arrived recently to join Lieutenant Paine, C.A.C., at this his new station. Mrs. Prince entertained the Tuesday afternoon card party this week. Tea followed the game. Lieut. L. D. Pepin, of this garrison, and Lieut. John R. Ellis, of Fort Baker, are convalescing in the General Hospital, after operations for appendicitis.

On Wednesday Capt. Andrew J. Dougherty, Mrs. Dougherty and children returned from the Yosemite Park. Lieut. William P. Curry, C.A.C., has been ordered to Fort McDowell prior to his departure for Montana, where he has been detailed as recruiting officer. Mrs. Briggs, wife of Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 6th Field Art., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Brady, having come from Fort Riley to visit her sister. Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr., were here a few

days last week. Lieut. Paul Beck is attending the maneuvers at American Lake.

A matinee dance was given last Monday by the officers on the California. Among those attending from the Presidio were Miss Ruth Brooks, Lieutenants Burgin and Stephenson, Miss Frances Brooks, daughter of Colonel Brooks, is here after an extended visit with friends in the East. On Friday evening Miss Fay, of the city, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Reams. Major Brooks is en route to Columbus Barracks, and upon his return he will leave for Fort McDowell, where he has recently been ordered.

Chaplain G. H. Jones and family are at home after an enjoyable summer spent on their ranch in Mendocino county. On Monday Miss Dorothy Berry was the guest of Miss Ruth Brooks. Other visitors on the post were Mrs. John Ruckman and Miss Marjorie Ruckman, of Fort Baker. Miss Seely is visiting her sister, Mrs. James M. Wheeler.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 9, 1910.

The troops at Riley go into camp Saturday, the 13th, so as to be settled by the time the rest of the troops arrive for the maneuvers.

Col. and Mrs. Hunter entertained the Bridge Club on Wednesday evening. The winners were Mrs. Guilfoyle and Lieutenant Labm. Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne gave a delightful dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon and Mrs. Lininger. The latter is a cousin of Mrs. Browne's, who has lately returned from the Philippines. The officers of the 7th Cavalry gave a "smoker" and invited all the officers at the post to join with them in celebrating the forty-fourth anniversary of the formation of the regiment. The band played several selections, and finally came that good old regimental tune, "Garry Owen," when the cheers and yells could be heard all round the post. Friday afternoon Mrs. Bookless gave a party to her sister, Miss Lee. No men were invited; just the young girls of the post. Some rode on horseback and others drove to 22d Battery Hill, where a delicious supper was served.

Mrs. Hill and daughter have gone on a visit to her parents in Massachusetts for a month or two. Miss Lucy Garrard left Friday for Fort Leavenworth to be the guest of Mrs. Cooke for a week.

On Sunday, July 31, the Artillery and Cavalry officers had a most exciting game of baseball. During the first half it looked as though the Artillery would be beaten, score, 3 to 11, in favor of the Cavalry; but during the second half the Artillery picked up and finally won by a score of 13 to 14. The referees were Lieutenants Danford and Swift. Lieutenant Rumbough's catching was worthy of special mention.

Captain Whitman left on Monday for a month's leave, to join the 1st Cavalry at American Lake later and return with them to Fort Walla Walla. He has done good work here, and some of the finest buildings have been constructed under his supervision. Capt. R. B. Powers has been appointed constructing quartermaster in his place. He is also post quartermaster, but fortunately has three assistants, Lieutenants McLean, 7th Cav., Magruder and Palmer, 6th F.A. Major Cameron, who has been assistant commandant of the Mounted Service School for years, has just been notified he will be relieved in October and join his regiment. He has done magnificent work here. Major Folz, ordered to take his place, is also an officer of unusual ability and an authority on military science. Mrs. Brewer, wife of Chaplain C. M. Brewer, 6th F.A., has returned with her family after a month's visit to her home in Tennessee.

The Kansas City people are very much disappointed at not being able to have the Artillery and Cavalry from Fort Riley take part in the Priests of Pallas celebration, but all the arrangements for the troops had been made and it was impossible to spare them at that time.

Lieut. George Lee, 7th Cav., ordered to the Walter Reed Hospital for treatment, left on the 4th, his wife and children going with him as far as Kansas City. From there Mrs. Lee goes to visit her sister, wife of Captain Pierce, in Atlanta, Ga. Capt. James Roca, brother-in-law of Lieutenant Lee, will accompany him to Washington. The band went down to the station to play him off.

The physical examination of officers below the grade of major in the department was held last week, so that the doctors have been kept very busy.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 9, 1910.

Lieut. John deP. Douw, Maryland N.G., left Annapolis Saturday for Camp Perry, O., where he will enter the national rifle matches as a member of the Maryland team. Maryland's team will leave Baltimore on a special car. Prior to the regular matches they will enter the contests of the Ohio National Guard. Lieutenant Douw, at the state range this year, captured for the second year the distinguished expert match and the Lupus match, in addition to several of the Maryland Rifle Association events, and is expected to do some good work at Camp Perry.

Professor des Garrenes, of the Department of French, at the Naval Academy, and Miss des Garrenes, who have been visiting their grandchildren in Brooklyn, Washington and New York, are now visiting Luray and the caves of West Virginia.

The nine of the 4th Class at the Naval Academy appears to have struck its gait and Saturday afternoon defeated the strong Defenders, of Annapolis, by 4 to 2. McReavey pitched a great game for the Navy lads, striking out thirteen opposing batsmen and allowing but three singles. The Plebe nine were: Callahan, c.f.; Nichols, 2b.; Deming, 1b.; Vaiden, 3b.; McReavey, p.; Ingram, c.f.; Turnage, c.; Wolf, r.f.; Meyers, r.f.; Marron, s.s.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 10, 1910.

There is little going on at the post now, as all the companies are in camp up the beach, and will be for the next two weeks.

Lieut. Adeline Gibson returned Thursday after a month's absence. Sunday Miss Laura Lewis had a dinner for Misses Mary Crain, Ann Brown Kimberly and Bessie Kimberly. Saturday evening Miss Crain had a watermelon party for the Misses Berry and the Misses Kimberly. Mrs. Ohnstadt and the Misses Helen and Bessie Ohnstadt returned Sunday from Wisconsin. Miss Leonard will return to-morrow from a few weeks' visit at her home in Albany, N.Y.

Tuesday Mrs. Bunker entertained Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall and Mrs. Tracey at dinner. Captain Bunker has had as his guests for the last week his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bunker, from St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Hope have gone to Virginia Beach for a week or two. During their absence Mrs. Hope's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Hughes, will occupy their quarters. Major E. P. Davis left last night for Fort Williams, Me. Mrs. Tracey leaves to-night for West Point.

Tuesday Mr. Rodgers gave an enjoyable sailing party for Mrs. Merritt, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Miss Nicholls, Miss Enger and Mr. Wright. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Miss Olive Adams and Master Faunce Adams leave to-night for Oswego, N.Y., for the rest of the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall will leave to-morrow for West Point and New York city. Lieut. H. C. Maddux, M.R.C., is away on a short leave.

Miss Laura Lewis had a charming luncheon Monday for the Misses Nathalie and Leonie Berry, Misses Ann Brown Kimberly, Bessie Kimberly, Mary Crain and Emley Hughes. Capt. and Mrs. Nugent have left for New York for a few days. Capt. Claudius M. Seaman left Saturday for Fort Hancock, where he will be for the next two weeks.

PINE CAMP.

Pine Camp, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1910.

The work at the camp of instruction at Pine Camp, N.Y., began on the evening of July 29, when a number of instructors and umpires reported for duty. They had been preceded by officials of the staff departments, who had prepared the camp site for occupation. Tents for umpires had already been pitched on the hogback, marked with the names of the occupants, and baggage shipped from various points had already been placed in the tents to which they belonged. The confusion which frequently marks the arrival of many troops at a point of concentration was totally lacking and perfect order prevailed. For this result the Quartermaster's Department is to be congratulated. The general arrangements were directed by Colonel Littell, but the details were executed by Capt. B. H. Wells, 29th Inf., and Lieutenant Graham, 10th Cav., whose very efficient work was the cause of universal comment. Seldom have more satisfactory arrangements been made for the reception of troops.

Early on the morning of Aug. 1 the first troop trains began to arrive. Instructors to meet these troops had already been assigned by General Grant as follows:

12th N.Y. Infantry, Colonel Dyer commanding: Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., headquarters and 1st Battalion; Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf., 2d Battalion; Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., 3d Battalion.

69th N.Y. Infantry, Colonel Conley commanding: Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf., headquarters and 1st Battalion; Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf., 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, 23d Inf., 3d Battalion.

71st N.Y. Infantry, Colonel Bates commanding: Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., headquarters and 1st Battalion; Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., 2d Battalion; 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., 3d Battalion.

Squadron A, N.Y., Major Bridgman commanding: Major Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., headquarters and Troops 1 and 2; Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., Troops 3 and 4.

Troop B, N.Y., Captain Richmond commanding: Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav.

Troop D, N.Y., Captain Brown commanding: Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav.

22d N.Y. Engineers (3d Battalion), Major Dyett commanding: Capt. Amos A. Fries, C.E.

1st Co., N.Y. Signal Corps, Captain Halloran commanding: Capt. George E. Mitchell, Signal Corps.

These instructors met the troops as they arrived and, pursuant to the orders of the Commanding General, conducted the organizations to their designated camping sites. The sites had previously been laid out by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, company streets marked by stakes, water pipes laid and wooden frameworks constructed for kitchens and company messes. In short, all the machinery of a permanent camp site was found in operation.

That the training the Militia has been receiving during the past decade had borne good fruit was made apparent upon the arrival of the first commands. The organizations dropped off their trains in good order, and, without noise, display or confusion, marched to their camps. It is impossible to follow the movements of all troops. Reference to a single organization will suffice for all. The 71st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., arrived in three sections on Aug. 2, the first section arriving at 8:15 a.m. The commands detrained in a few minutes. Camp was pitched promptly and dinner was served at the company kitchens at noon. Drill, under the observation of the instructors, began that afternoon. An experienced officer of the Regular Army, who watched this work, remarked: "It would have taken two days to put a Militia regiment into camp ten years ago." Probably this estimate is a little exaggerated, but the improvement of the Militia in field service is so marked that we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the policy which has been adopted of bringing the Militia into camps of instruction for thorough and systematic training in the duties of the soldier, under the supervision of Regulars.

Experience has taught the Service exactly what is needed, and so we find in this years program, published by General Grant in G.O. No. 2, the best plan of instruction which has probably yet been adopted for the Organized Militia. This program was given in our last issue, page 1472. Within the limits defined, the character of the work was left entirely to the discretion of the instructors. A single object was sought: to make the battalions capable of operating successfully as part of the regiment, the regiment capable of operating successfully as part of a brigade. Every effort was made to teach sound tactical principles and to exemplify these principles upon the actual field. The satisfaction expressed by the troops on their departure indicates that the plan was completely successful.

The method of conducting the work may be illustrated by the operations on the afternoon of Aug. 2. Drill in the morning having been completed at about 10 o'clock, the troops under the first sergeants were marched back to camp and dismissed. The officers were assembled, the problem for the afternoon distributed, and the method of solving it thoroughly discussed. Every officer was made familiar with the part he was expected to play, and, in general terms, how he was expected to play it. It was thus made possible to give to each officer two to three hours to think out his game and digest the tactical principles involved. At times it was necessary to discuss the situation from the map, but the effect of this was almost as valuable as the examination of the actual terrain because of the training involved in map reading. In the afternoon the actuals discussed in the morning were executed.

The instruction thus progressed from the operations of a single patrol through the company, battalion and regiment until Aug. 8, when the first combined maneuver was held. In this maneuver the following Blue force was assembled at eight a.m. at Hubbard's Crossing, under command of Colonel Bates, 71st N.Y. Inf.: 71st Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Colonel Welsh; 12th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Lieutenant Colonel Houston; Squadron A, N.Y. Cav., Major Bridgman; section of ambulance company and sanitary troops, Captain Prentice, N.G.N.Y. A Red force consisting of the following troops was assembled on the 2-22 road, east of the west branch of Black Creek: 69th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., Colonel Conley; Battery D, 3d U.S. F.A., Captain Newbill, U.S.A.; Troop B, N.G.N.Y., Captain Richmond; Troop D, N.G.N.Y., Captain Brown. No Regular officers were detailed with these troops except Capt. John McA. Palmer, as chief of staff for the Red force, and Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., as chief of staff for the Blues.

The situation called for an attack by the Blues and the problem required a tactical ride and an extensive reconnaissance by the field officers on the day preceding the attack. Every officer was therefore permitted to thoroughly study his own part of the proposed operations and be ready for surprises which they develop. The operations began at eight a.m. by an advance on the part of the Blues, pursuant to field orders dictated by Colonel Bates to the assembled officers on the field. Contact was soon gained, and the position of the Red force was soon developed behind a branch of Black Creek, which branch proved to be fordable with difficulty at nearly all points. It was not until 9:30 a.m. that the order for attack was given, two battalions holding the Reds along an extended front and four battalions moving against the Red right flank, via a deep ravine. The march of this attacking column was started from Hubbard's Crossing, traversed rough and broken country and followed the bed of a stream for two hours and arrived at 10:30 a.m. upon the hostile flank without exposing the men to shrapnel fire, except for a moment at the starting point, where exposure was probably unavoidable. The deployment was made in an orderly manner under cover, and the attacks, both front and flank, were launched at the precise moment desired and ordered. The umpires in these maneuvers wisely refrain from expressing a decision as to which side is victorious; in reality, only the actual bullet can decide the fact, and acrimonious dispute is avoided by confining remarks to a discussion of the tactical principles involved. We cannot positively say that this maneuver could have been conducted as it was conducted in the face of an

actual enemy, but it demonstrated the fact that some of our Militia has been trained to appreciate cover, to march in silence through the most difficult terrain, to maintain contact, to deploy under great difficulties, and to deliver a powerful attack at the place and time ordered. It is true that the troops engaged in this maneuver on both sides are superior in training and discipline to the mass of Militia of the United States; the problem of the Service is to bring all the rest up to the same standard. The work of the troops on both sides on this day was most gratifying.

Aug. 9 witnessed the last maneuver of the period. The Blue force, commanded by Colonel Dyer, with Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., as chief of staff, consisted of the following: 5th Infantry (less one company), 24th Infantry (less three companies), 10th Cavalry (less two troops), Cos. B and C, 1st Battn. of Engrs., and detachments of signal and ambulance companies. Colonel Dyer, with a superior Militia force, was thus pitted against Colonel Gale, with an inferior force of Regulars. There was no previous reconnaissance, the situation demanding action on contact. The columns met on a flat, thickly wooded area, through which it was impossible to see, as a rule, more than 100 yards. Necessarily, the engagement soon became a troop and company commander's fight, and the ultimate outcome would probably have been decided by the troop leading ability of opposing unit commanders. The difficulty of reaching points upon the line, which could not be pointed out in the dense underbrush, the lack of a trained sense of direction and other factors led to a break in the Militia line, which seemed to threaten very serious consequences to the Blues, as the Regulars were pressing the advantage with great vigor. In striving to hold back the Red, the New York squadron was sacrificed and three guns of the Blue battery were captured. The lesson is taught with sufficient emphasis if the Blue troops, who lost their place in the woods and left a gap in their line, will realize the seriousness of the mistake they made and learn how to avoid it upon a similar terrain. Their work throughout the week was so good as to warrant the belief that they will.

The entraining of the commands on the evening of Aug. 9 and the morning of Aug. 10 terminated a period of gratifying progress in the knowledge of military art and sent the Militia back to their homes with food for profitable reflection during the coming winter.

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING.

The seventh annual meeting of the Ohio State Rifle Association began at Camp Perry, O., on Aug. 8, a large number of competitors being assembled. In the Hale match, with 168 entries, ten shots at 600 yards, Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 20th U.S. Inf., won. Midan. L. H. Bischoff, U.S.N., was second, and Ensign R. R. Stewart and Ensign T. A. Thomson, both of the Navy, tied for the third place. Each scored fifty out of a possible fifty.

In the Catrow match, seven shots per man at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, there was some splendid shooting. Sergt. Matt Klein, 15th U.S. Cav., won the \$500 cup and a gold medal, defeating 173 opponents by the score of 103 out of a possible 105 in the fish-tail wind, followed by rain. The Cavalry man got his possible at 800 and at 1,000 yards, but slipped to a 33 at 900 yards. Eleven possibles were scored on the final range by Lieutenant Wallace, 20th U.S. Inf. Corporals Peterman and Eiler, Marine Corps; Ensign E. G. Allen, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. Winder, Major Roll, Sergeant Emerson and Captain Chisholm, Ohio; Private Huns, Alabama, and Sergt. James Keough and Corp. Perry Schofield, Massachusetts. Pvt. G. W. Chesley, of Connecticut, was ahead at the end of the 900-yard, where he made a possible, but he fell off at the 1,000-yard range and ended with 93.

The twelve prize-winners were: Sergt. Matt Klein, 15th U.S. Cav., 102; Ensign E. G. Allen, U.S.N., 100; B. M. Eigenman, U.S.N., 99; Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio, 99; Sergt. Thomas Joyce, U.S.M.C., 99; Sergt. Frank Kear, 5th Mass., 99; Lieut. Ben Lear, 15th U.S. Cav., 99; Lieut. O. F. Snyder, 17th U.S. Inf., 98; Lieut. J. Cullen, Oklahoma, 98; Pvt. W. H. McCarthy, 2d Mass., 98; Lieut. C. H. Hodges, 13th U.S. Inf., 98; J. W. Hessian, Conn., 98.

National Guard sharpshooters turned the tables on the U.S. Service cracks in the shooting on Aug. 10. In the Ohio match for the lieutenant general's \$500 cup Pvt. W. H. McCarthy, 2d Corps Cadets, Mass., outshot the field of 158, scoring 97 points out of a possible 100 at 1,000 yards. Pvt. George W. Chesley, of the 2d Conn., tied McCarthy's total, but had a four for his last shot.

The other ten prize-winners were Capt. E. W. Eddy, 8th Ohio, 96; Lieut. Col. C. B. Winder, Ohio, 96; Lieut. Glenn Van Aueden, 3d Ind., 95; Gun. Sergt. F. Wahlstrom, U.S. M.C., 94; Capt. W. H. Richards, 2d Ohio, 94; Major C. C. Townsend, 1st Colo., 94; Sergt. Victor Czegla, U.S.M.C., 94; H. E. Simon, Ohio, 94; Cook Arthur Smith, Troop B, 1st Colo., 93; Ensign R. R. Stewart, U.S.N., 93.

The 800-yard Du Pont Tyro match, ten shots, was won by Sergt. J. Grebenz, 4th U.S. Cav., who made a perfect score. The other two leaders were Corp. C. T. Worsham, U.S.M.C., and Sergt. L. Jarrett, 2d Ind.

In the first stage of the Herrick trophy match for team of eight men, on Aug. 11, the U.S. Marine Corps had the lead by ten points, scoring 1,153 against 1,143 by Ohio. The U.S. Marine Corps second team and the U.S. Cavalry tied with 1,142, but the Marines were given the prize owing to the fact that they made a better showing at rapid firing. The U.S. Infantry, 1,137, gives it fifth place, and Massachusetts, 1,122, sixth.

Other scores were: Oklahoma, 1,120; U.S. Navy, 1,194; Naval Academy, 1,099; Indiana, 1,003; Maryland, 1,092; Colorado, 1,087.

The Chicago Police Department won the national police department team match contest, defeating Cincinnati by sixty-three points and St. Louis by 105.

SPARTA MANEUVER CAMP.

Camp Bruce E. McCoy, Maneuver Reservation, Sparta, Wis., Aug. 9, 1910.

The exercises for the Regular troops and Organized Militia were successfully carried out according to program throughout the week. The instruction during the first period consisted of problems in company and troop advance guard contact, battalions and squadrons in problems furnished by the chief umpire, regimental maneuvers and inspections. On Monday there was a combined maneuver with the Militia, with bivouac all night. On Tuesday the problem of the previous day was continued. Two regiments from North and South Dakota have joined the camp.

One of the chief attractions of the maneuver camp is the drum and bugle corps of the 27th Infantry. This corps was organized by Col. William L. Pitcher, U.S.A., while the regiment was serving in Cuba during the recent Cuban pacification. A base drum was added to the instruments recently. The snare drums were made according to a special design prepared by the Colonel. The corps is able to play some very interesting musical numbers.

Lieut. Joseph H. Griffiths, 27th Inf., has established a field exchange, in which a fine supply of ice cream, pop and supplies of a general character can be purchased at very low prices by the soldiers. Comsy. Sergt. Walter D. Brown is in charge. The 27th Infantry Band is giving evening concerts. In the center of the 27th's camp gasoline lights hung to posts provide ample illumination for the musicians. One of the evening entertainments for the soldiers consisted of a moving picture exhibition of the military drama "The Messenger of Tsar," by Chaplain Rice. A field moving picture

machine of the Edison type, with hydrogen and oxygen gas illuminant, is carried for this work.

Services were held on Sunday by Chaplains Rice and Ramsden. A reading tent has been established with Pvt. Jared Leet, Co. E, 27th Inf., in charge. Arrangements are under way to give a light vaudeville field entertainment, with band music and moving pictures.

Lieut. T. B. Seigle, 27th Inf., has returned from his California trip in charge of prisoners. Majors E. W. Howe, W. H. Chatfield and B. C. Morse, 27th Inf., had all of their battalion officers out on a tactical ride for the purpose of becoming familiar with the country. Capt. C. F. Crain, C.S., 27th Inf., is in charge of the headquarters mess. Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, Med. Corps, rides every day on his horse to inspect the camp of the 5th Field Artillery; the Major is the sanitary officer and inspects all of the camps every day. The camps are not far apart, except the camp of the Artillery, which is three miles away.

There is very little sickness in the entire camp. The dry, sandy soil gives little opportunity for germs to gather. Capt. Mathew E. Saville, Q.M., 27th Inf., has constructed numerous devices for the perfect sanitation of the grounds and kitchens, with the result that everything is clean.

The space in front of the headquarters tents has been cleared so as to give room for guard mounting. Capt. Claud S. Fries, 27th Inf., acting adjutant, is making a special feature of guard mounting, so that many visitors from other camps, especially members of the National Guard, are present each time.

The headquarters of the camp have been pleasantly laid out by Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, who is in command. The General frequently accompanies the various commands in the working out of the problems. Major S. D. Sturges, chief of staff, is arranging for lectures to be given the officers on evenings following the working out of some of the principal problems. Major Joseph T. Davidson, chief Q.M., assisted by Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead, 28th Inf., is very busy completing the construction and designing of the various camp buildings for storage purposes, care of the stock, etc. The regular company is putting in a line of new tracks for handling quartermasters' supplies.

LEON SPRINGS MANEUVER CAMP.

Leon Springs, Tex., Aug. 6, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., assumed command of the camp of instruction at Leon Springs Target and Maneuver Reservation, Tex., on Aug. 1, and announced the following staff:

Personal staff: 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., aid; 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., aid.

Brigade staff: Adjutant General, 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., aid; Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., aid; Inspector General, Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, I.G.; Chief Quartermaster, Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G.; Chief Commissary, Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, Comsy.; Chief Surgeon, Major Allen M. Smith, M.C.; Chief Sanitary Inspector, Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C.; Chief Paymaster, Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, Paymtr.; Chief Engineer Officer, 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., aid; Chief Ordnance Officer, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark, O.D.; Chief Signal Officer, 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., aid; Provost Marshal, 2d Lieut. Cuthbert P. Stearns, 3d Cav.; Director and Inspector of Militia Instruction, Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf.; Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, 2d Lieut. Earl M. Wilson, 9th Inf.; Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, 2d Lieut. John A. Warden, 3d Cav.

All exercises except those involving the entire command and maneuvers will be under the immediate charge of regimental commanders. For maneuvers and exercises involving the entire command the names of officers designated to command and other necessary details will be announced from these headquarters. After each exercise, except maneuvers, troops will be marched to camp by non-commissioned officers and officers will be assembled on the ground to discuss the exercises. Signal Corps troops, except when employed with other troops, will follow a course of instruction prepared by the senior officer of the Signal Corps present.

The program for Regular troops includes the following: Formations for attack and defense, by companies, battalions, regiments, troops and squadrons. Batteries to solve tactical problems in attack and defense involving direct and indirect fire. Exercises for entire Regular command in formation for attack and defense.

Tactical ride and walk for officers for study of exercise for following morning.

Dispositions for the security and information of troops on the march. Advance, rear and flank guards and patrols by companies and troops. The batteries and battalions will be required to solve problems simulating conditions involving duty with advance and rear guard troops.

Advance, rear and flank guards and patrols by regiments. There will be discussion of maneuvers of the preceding day and dispositions for the security and information of troops in camp and bivouac. Outposts and patrols by companies and troops. The batteries will solve problems involving conditions obtaining in duty with outposts.

Outposts and patrols by battalions and squadrons. The battalion of artillery will solve problems involving conditions obtaining in duty with outposts. Outposts and patrols by regiments. The artillery command will solve a problem involving conditions obtaining in duty with an outpost of a large command. Outpost and patrol problem by entire command.

Maneuver No. 2, involving operations covering the greater part of two days, a bivouac and the use of the haversack ration will be held Aug. 18 and 19, and other maneuvers and discussions will follow until Aug. 30.

For the Militia there were close order drills, by companies, troops, battalions, squadrons, regiments and brigades, outpost and reconnaissance and formations for attack and defense by the different units. Batteries were instructed in harnessing, draft exercise, practice march (not to exceed 10 miles), and the Regulars and Militia artillery will occupy a position by night, etc.

The camp season is from Aug. 1 to 30, and the Regular troop leave for their home station on Sept. 1.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 5, 1910.

Among the people in this district who went to Tacoma to enjoy the military tournament were Col. Garland N. Whistler, Capt. and Mrs. Wesley W. Hamilton, Capt. Robert W. Collins, Capt. John T. Geary, Mrs. John R. Gwynn, Mr. Harold Owen and Miss Hughes. Lieut. C. C. Heth arrived on Monday of last week from Fort Monroe.

The regular camp for the men started on Aug. 1. The 15th Cavalry moved from Fort Ward on the 2d for target practice. Capt. A. H. Sunderland in command.

On Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. LeRoy Bartlett entertained Miss Hughes, Miss Franklin, Lieutenants George F. Moore and Jason M. Austin at supper. Miss Ellen Raderbeck, cousin of Lieut. Wilmot A. Danielson, left on Tuesday for the East. Mrs. John R. Gwynn and daughter, Cornelia, of San Mateo, Cal., are visiting Mrs. John L. Hughes for a few weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Hughes entertained for Mrs. Gwynn at a musicale on Monday night. Mrs. Gwynn, who is well known in San Francisco as a violinist, played several beautiful pieces, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes. Lieut. Oscar C. Warner sang two songs and was well applauded. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. G. N. Whistler, Capt. Edward Kimmel, Capt. R. W. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. K. Hamilton, Lieut. H. F. Colley, Lieut. and Mrs. LeRoy Bartlett, Miss Franklin, Lieut. J. E. Townes, Lieut. R. E. Vose, Miss Ellen Raderbeck, Lieut. W. A. Danielson, Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Lieut. O. C. Warner, G. F. Moore, J. M. Austin and C. C. Heth.

Mrs. Edward Kimmel and two children, Margaret and John, arrived on Saturday of last week. Mrs. De Voe and young

son are visiting in Tacoma during Dr. De Voe's stay in the camp at American Lake. Mr. Harold Owen, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hughes the past two months, left on Aug. 2 for his home in Berkeley, Cal. Miss Margaret Walke, of Fort Flagler, has had Miss Helen Hilton and Miss Grace Griffith as her guests the past week.

Lieut. Frederick L. Martin gave a delightful bowling party at Fort Flagler on Wednesday evening, in honor of Miss Griffiths, of Fort Townsend. A delightful supper was served later at the mess. Those who enjoyed the party were Capt. and Mrs. Frederick L. Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Chester H. Loop, Miss. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Henderson, Miss Margaret Walke and Miss Helen Hilton. Miss Griffiths, of Fort Townsend, gave a luncheon on Monday to Miss Margaret Walke, Miss Helen Hilton, of Fort Flagler; Miss Webber and Miss Downes, of Fort Townsend. Lieut. George F. Moore, of Fort Worden, has his mother and brother visiting him for a few days this week.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., Aug. 10, 1910.

On Friday evening the officers and ladies of Fort Strong entertained with a delightful dance, followed by an elaborate supper, complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie and Capt. Philip Yost, who leave for their new stations very soon. The guests were Col. Robert Patterson, Miss Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Miss Jewell, Mrs. Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor Jones, Dr. John W. Sherwood and Mr. Wayne Patterson, from Fort Banks; Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig, Miss Brummell and Lieut. Virginia E. Clark, from Fort Warren; Mrs. Frank S. Long, Miss Marie Long, Miss Mary Bacon, Captain Horsfall, Lieutenants Ramsey and McIntosh, Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Brett, Miss Edith Brett, Captain McFarland, Mr. Charles Long and Mr. "Billy" Brett, from Fort Revere; Mrs. Cosam J. Bartlett, Miss Louise Bartlett, Miss Chapman, Lieut. James A. Brice, Mrs. Thomas Clark, Miss Ingles and Lieut. George R. Norton, from Fort Andrews; Major and Mrs. George W. Hatchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie, Miss Vickery, Mrs. William C. Davis, Miss Florence Stuart, Capt. Philip Yost, Mr. and Mrs. James White, Miss Savage, Miss Donlan, Mr. Richard Barry, Dr. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Elmer Tenney, Miss Smith, Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, Lieut. Fordyce Perego, Mr. Marshall, Dr. Cook, Dr. MacMama and Mr. O'Donnell and Dr. Holmes.

Before the dance Dr. Donlan entertained at dinner for Mr. and Mrs. James White, Miss Savage, Miss Vickery, Miss Etta Donlan, Mr. Richard Barry and Dr. Graham. Captain Horsfall, Lieutenants Ramsey and McIntosh, from Watertown Arsenal, were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Long at dinner on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Greene, of Marblehead, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Fort Strong. Miss Tolson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Patterson, of Fort Strong, for two weeks, left for Providence last week, but will return to Fort Banks next Thursday for a short time. Miss Vickery, of Marblehead, was the guest of Mrs. Gillespie over the dance.

On Saturday a salute was fired from Fort Warren complimentary to President Pedro Montt, of Chili, who, with Mrs. Montt, arrived in Boston on that day from New York. They spent Friday night at the Touraine, and the next day left for Beverly on the U.S.S. Mayflower, where they were the guests of President and Mrs. Taft and Gov. and Mrs. Draper, who had been invited to meet the foreign visitors.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. William Chamberlaine, of Fort Warren, entertained most beautifully with a bridge luncheon. Miss Ingles, of Dorchester, is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Clark, of Fort Andrews, while Lieutenant Clark is on duty in Portland Harbor during the maneuvers. Mrs. Freeman, wife of Surg. George F. Freeman, of the U.S.S. Montana, was the guest of Mrs. R. W. Newton, of Fort Revere, on Friday. Mrs. Rogers entertained at dinner on Monday for Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Frank S. Long, Miss Marie Long, Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Cannon.

Charlestown Navy Yard workmen learned Saturday that the Navy Department has authorized the stay there of the scout cruiser Salem and the gunboat Castine for repairs. The Salem will be at the yard possibly two months. The Castine, which was run ashore at Provincetown to prevent her sinking after she had been rammed under the submarine Bonita, will remain at the yard this month at least. With the work authorized on the battleships New Jersey and Missouri, in reserve at the yard, the battleship Illinois, which is to be constructed, and the auxiliaries Ajax and Vestal, the prospect for steady employment seems excellent.

Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Lieut. Col. C. B. Wheeler, commandant of the Watertown Arsenal, has recently returned from Narragansett Pier, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Guilfoyle. Mr. Wheeler was also the guest of his sister for two weeks, returning with his mother, Captain MacFarland, of the Watertown Arsenal, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Brett at dinner on Friday. Miss Gertrude Knowles, of Hyde Park, was the week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Newton, of Fort Revere. Mrs. Chapman and Miss Isabel Chapman, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. John Rowe for several weeks, left Saturday for Narragansett Pier for a short visit. They will probably return to Fort Andrews before they leave for their home in Baltimore.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long entertained at dinner on Sunday for Capt. Fred McDonald, Miss Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cannon. Captain Horsfall's parents, sisters and niece, who have been his guests for part of the summer, have returned to their home in Wisconsin. On Saturday Mrs. W. C. Davis and Miss Florence Stuart were the guests of two friends from Boston on an all-day automobile ride down the north shore, returning through the city. They had luncheon at the Turk's Head Inn. Lieut. James A. Brice was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John Rowe on Friday. Major and Mrs. Coe and their son, of Fort Monroe, are the guests of Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, of Fort Warren. Miss Brinkerhoff, who has been the guest of Mrs. Mildred Pierce for several days, left Monday for New York city.

During the past month six officers have reported for duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Captains Brett, MacFarland, Rose, Weston, Lieutenants Harris and McIntosh. Major and Mrs. Schull, who occupy a very attractive house at the arsenal, leave on the October transport for Manila, and, as they expect to have a month's leave before sailing, they are nearly packed up. Several of the bachelors will take their house.

Lieut. Fordyce Perego was the guest of Capt. F. S. Long at luncheon on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. James Scudder, of St. Louis, are the guests of Mrs. M. B. Pierce and Lieut. Junius Pierce. Mr. Hunsberger and his aunt, Miss Carmichael, are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Sievers, of Fort Warren. Mr. Patterson and Lieutenant Gallup were the guests of Mrs. W. C. Davis at supper on Sunday.

The 46th Co., under Capt. Philip Yost and Lieutenant Gallup, started Tuesday on a six weeks' duty of mounting guns at Fort Standish. The Fort Banks band arrived at Fort Revere on Monday for a week's stay. A concert following retreat, smoker on Wednesday night and dance on Saturday night will constitute their program.

On Tuesday Fort Andrews played Fort Strong, losing 6 to 5; Fort Revere played Fort Warren, winning 15 to 5. The standing of the league is as follows: Fort Andrews, won 5, lost 2; Fort Revere, won 5, lost 2; Fort Warren, won 4, lost 3; Fort Strong, won 2, lost 5; Fort Banks, won 1, lost 6.

Mrs. Ridgway, of Fort Andrews, entertained at luncheon Tuesday. The color scheme was green and white. A basket of ferns, tied with green ribbon, formed the centerpiece. Her guests were Mrs. W. C. Davis, Miss Florence Stuart, Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, Mrs. Frank S. Long and Miss Marie Long. Capt. and Mrs. John Storck entertained with a bridge party and supper on Tuesday evening as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett. The guests were Mrs. Robert H. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Miss Josephine Stevens, Mrs. E. U. Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor Jones, Miss Tolson, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Miss Jewell, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett,



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Capt. F. H. Lincoln, Mr. Wayne Patterson, Dr. J. Wesley Sherwood, Lieutenants Delano and Lyon.

Captain Lincoln, the new district Artillery engineer, arrived at Fort Banks on Saturday from Fort Monroe and is the guest of Lieut. Francis Delano at the Highlands. Miss Josephine Stevens, of Hyannis, is the guest of Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks. Lieut. and Mrs. C. T. Harris were the guests of Lieut. J. W. Lyon on Sunday, and Lieutenants McIntosh and Ramsey were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jewell on the same day. Miss Beveridge was the guest of Mrs. R. W. Newton on Tuesday.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 7, 1910.

Lieut. Christian Briand, 15th Cav., has gone to Duluth, Minn., recruiting station, for duty. Lieut. Charles T. Griffith, 4th Inf., who has been visiting here, has left for his station at Fort Crook. Lieut. George W. C. Whiting, 4th Inf., has gone to Panama, Neb., after a visit at the garrison. The soldiers won from the Kansas City Schmellers Saturday, by a score of 4 to 3.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Deane, of Kansas City, were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell. Capt. and Mrs. Gerhardt and Miss Virginia Gerhardt left last week for Fort Benjamin Harrison. Capt. and Mrs. O. C. Clark and son have gone to Chicago. Captain Clark will attend maneuvers and Mrs. Clark and family will remain away until Oct. 1. Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge, of Fort Snelling, left Sunday for Washington, D.C. Captain Bugge will be an instructor in the War College. Mrs. B. F. Cuttell, of Topeka, Kas., Mrs. Bugge's mother, will go with them to Washington for the rest of the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Gerhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Maubourne, Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Lieutenants Thomas, Powell, Hodges and Mr. James McGonigle, jr., enjoyed a tally-ho party Saturday evening, followed by a supper.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, for nearly two years in charge at the Military Prison here, will join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga. Chaplain John A. Ferry, 10th Inf., will take his place here. Major Charles H. Barth, who has been the guest of relatives in the city, left Saturday for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines.

Co. I, 3d Batn. of Engrs., left Monday at five a.m. on their annual practice march through Kansas and Missouri, touching at Mexico and Centralia, where they will entrain for the maneuver camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The company was commanded by Capt. W. G. Caples, O.E.; Lieut. Seaton Norman, M.C.

Lieut. M. G. Faris, 13th Inf., has been assigned quarters at 265-B, McClellan avenue, formerly occupied by Lieut. C. Briand. Mrs. Henry Gibbins, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle, in the city, will leave with Lieutenant Gibbins early in September for Knoxville, Lieutenant Gibbins having been detailed for duty at the University of Tennessee. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Barker entertained twelve at supper at Hurrie's Wednesday. Mrs. William Stephenson, in compliment to Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, jr., and Mrs. William Bradley, of New York, gave a luncheon on Saturday, followed by bridge. The other guests included Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Mrs. Frederick Fuger and Mrs. Bispham. The following enjoyed a riding party and supper at Hurrie's Friday: Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Barker, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Thayer, Mrs. P. B. Malone, Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, jr., Colonel Day and Major Heard. Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry entertained at dinner Saturday in compliment to Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, jr., and Colonel Day. Colonel Day entertained a theater party at the Airdome Saturday evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Thayer, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, jr., and Major Heard.

A number of post people left Monday; Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler left for Nashville, Tenn., to join Major Flagler; Mrs. William Bradley, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas H. Slavens, returned to her home in New York; Mrs. Gerhardt and Miss Virginia Gerhardt left for Fort Benjamin Harrison to join Major Gerhardt; Captain Ship left for the East on leave before joining his regiment at Honolulu, H.T.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 9, 1910.

Mrs. Muller was hostess at bridge on Wednesday and Friday. Handsome prizes were given and refreshments served, the guests including all the ladies on the post who play bridge.

Miss Webb, who was Mrs. Read's guest, returned to her home in New York Saturday. Miss Pauling, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Read. Miss Collins, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Cartmell. Mrs. John is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mills. Miss May spent a week in the post as the guest of Mrs. Carson. Mrs. William Castleman returned during the week. All the wives of the members of the Cavalry team, with the exception of Mrs. Camp and Mrs. Rittenhouse, left the post on Wednesday. Mrs. Harry Sanderson Mulliken, of Mexico, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John J. Ryan. Miss Mowbray, of Philadelphia, spent a week with Miss Ryan, returning to her home Friday.

Word was received here of the birth of a little daughter to Mrs. Dilworth, wife of Lieut. H. S. Dilworth.

Mrs. Read entertained at bridge Monday for Miss Webb, Mesdames Eginton, Parker, Cornell, Bristol, Bowman, Ryan and Miss Ryan, and on Tuesday Mrs. Read had as her guests at dinner Mrs. Mulliken, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Pope and Miss Pauling. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley are visiting Mrs. Crowley's mother, Mrs. Addis. Mrs. Ryan gave a pleasant sewing party Saturday for Mesdames Rittenhouse, Carson, Read, Cartmell, Collins, Wilson, Pope, McMurdo, Camp, Addis, Crowley, Misses Nickerson, Mayo, Boyd and Pauling. Mrs. Muller, Miss Gale and Miss Jandt were hostesses at a delightful sewing party Wednesday for Mesdames Troxell, Cartmell, Collins, Wilson, Pope, Edwards, Mayo, Eginton, Stotenberg, Mulford, Godson, Dilworth, Addis and Crowley. On Thursday Mrs. Carson was hostess at dinner for Mrs. Mulliken, Mrs. Rittenhouse, Miss Mowbray and Miss Ryan.

On Friday Mrs. and Miss Ryan gave a bridge party in honor of their guests, Mrs. Mulliken and Miss Mowbray, at the Officers' Club. The rooms were prettily decorated with nasturtiums and a salad course served. Prizes were won by Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Addis and Miss Nickerson. Others present were Mesdames Troxell, Rittenhouse, Carson, Parker, Collins, Cartmell, Read, Pope, Ed-

wards, Muller, Eginton, Crowley, Fleming, Camp, Mills, John, Blaine, McMurdo, Misses Gale, Jandt, Mulford, Boyd, Pauling, Collins, Mrs. and Miss Simonds and Mrs. and the Misses Jocelyn, from Burlington.

Mrs. Pope was hostess at dinner Friday for Mrs. Read, Miss Pauling, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Mayo and Mrs. Stotenberg. Mrs. Troxell gave a sewing party Saturday for Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Addis, Mrs. Crowley, Miss Ryan and Miss Nickerson. Mrs. W. R. Pope was hostess at luncheon Saturday for Mrs. Mulliken, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Cartmell, Miss Collins and Miss Ryan. Mrs. Fleming entertained Saturday at bridge. Prizes were won by Miss Jandt and Mrs. Whitehead, other guests being Mrs. Mulliken, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Eginton, Mrs. Castleman, Mrs. Mulford, Mrs. Cartmell, Miss Collins, Mrs. Read and Miss Pauling.

Mrs. H. Parker gave a dinner on Sunday at the Ethan Allen Club in Burlington for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Mulliken and Miss Ryan. Monday afternoon, at the club Mrs. Read was hostess at bridge in honor of her guest Miss Pauling. Mrs. Ryan served ice cream and Miss Ryan presided over the punch bowl. Prizes were won by Mrs. Castleman, Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Cartmell. Other guests were Mesdames Troxell, Carson, Castleman, J. B. Castleman, Rittenhouse, Parker, Cornell, Collins, Wilson, Edwards, Muller, Eginton, Mayo, Stotenberg, Mulliken, Godson, Fleming, Hay, McMurdo and Camp, Misses Gale, Jandt, Mulford, Collins and Boyd.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 8, 1910.

All the troops left the post July 30 by rail for the maneuver camps at Sparta, Wis., except Co. K, 27th Inf., and Troop M, 15th Cav., left to garrison with Lieut. H. E. Comstock in command. More of the ladies have also deserted the post, Mrs. Crain leaving Friday, and Mrs. Sneed and Mrs. Tillman during the week. The Infantry team, captained by Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., left Aug. 1 for Camp Perry.

Lieut. T. E. Seigle returned last week from taking prisoners to Alcatraz Island. He has been confined to the house on sick report. Miss Ayer, of Boston, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Patton, left last Thursday with her for the East.

The Ladies' Thursday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Brooke at the Deerpath Inn, Lake Forest, last week, and this Thursday with Mrs. Blanchard. Lieut. J. H. Griffiths spent a ten-day leave with Mrs. Griffith and the children at Eureka Springs, Mo., before leaving for Sparta. Mrs. Wallace, who is again visiting her sister, Mrs. G. R. Greene, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Milwaukee.

On Wednesday Mrs. George C. Shaw gave a luncheon and bridge for Mesdames Brooke, De Witt, Blanchard, Morse, Rogers, McNamee, Seigle, Van Pool, Broadhurst, Rice, Kelly, McDonald, Marshall, Spaulding and Miss Morse, who is the guest now of her aunt, Mrs. B. C. Morse. The prizes, pretty fans, were won by Mrs. Seigle and Mrs. De Witt. Mrs. William C. Rogers gave a luncheon and bridge on Friday, for Mrs. Kelly, inviting to meet her, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Seigle, Mrs. Broadhurst, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Fries. A beach party for Miss Leila McDonald was arranged for Saturday by Mrs. McDonald, who later chaperoned the party at the Moraine Hotel weekly dance. The crowd included Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jones, of Chicago, Mrs. Greene, Mr. Quinby, Mr. Joe McDonald and Miss Marion Bishop.

Capt. Matthew E. Saville returned from the camp at Sparta last week, being called to Chicago by the sudden death of his sister. Miss Betty Case is visiting friends in the East. Capt. Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf., recently relieved at Fort Leavenworth, has joined his company at Sparta. Mrs. Malone has moved into the quarters vacated by Major Macomb. Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, 45th Cav., has been relieved from sick report and joins his regiment this week at Sparta. Mrs. George S. Simonds is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Marshall, en route from Alaska to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where her husband, Captain Simonds, 22d Inf., has recently taken station.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosencrans, Cal., Aug. 4, 1910.

Miss Sterry, of Los Angeles, is the guest of Mrs. Wilkinson. Mrs. Cabell entertained delightfully at supper Friday for Mrs. Thornburg, of the Presidio, Major and Mrs. McManus, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Sterry, Miss Cabell, Lieutenant Doig and Mr. Cabell. All joined the Friday night bowling party at the gymnasium.

The submarines Pike and Grampus were out for a practice in the harbor Friday to test the engines and submerging apparatus. They attracted a great deal of attention when they came below the ferry slips and dropped out of sight, only to come to the surface again in a few minutes.

The state encampment of the United Spanish-American War Veterans convened Aug. 1 at Sacramento and continued for three days. The next annual encampment will be held in San Diego.

The Pacific Torpedo Fleet returned to port Friday afternoon, to remain until Monday or Tuesday.

Ensign and Mrs. John W. Lewis and Ensign Francis T. Chew, U.S.N., were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hayne Ellis at dinner Saturday. Mrs. Arthur T. Valentine and small son leave Monday for a visit in Maine with Mrs. Valentine's mother, Mrs. Thomas B. Reed, widow of ex-Speaker Reed. Captain Valentine will remain West to look after the construction of their handsome new home in San Diego. Miss Cabell entertained at tennis Friday afternoon. Guests from town were an automobile party, including Miss Theda Burnham, Miss Isabel Morgan, Messrs. Bartlett Webster, Arthur Gabriel, Frank Farmer and George Farmer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Richard E. Cummings and little daughter, who have been spending a few weeks in San Diego, visiting Mrs. Cummings' parents, Dr. and Mrs. Knedler at Coronado, en route from the Philippines, left on Monday for Lieutenant Cummings' new post, Sandy Hook. Capt. Earl McFarland, who returned recently from the Philippines, has also been assigned to duty at Sandy Hook. Lieutenant Doig left Saturday to join a hunting party in the mountains. Mrs. Thornburg, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Cabell and Major

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and Mrs. McManus spent Saturday evening at the tent city at Coronado.

Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson, of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, entertained on the Iris with a tea Sunday afternoon, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Wood from Los Angeles. Other guests were Misses Florence Wood, of Los Angeles, Nell Doig, of San Diego, Mrs. E. M. Martin, of New York, Capt. and Mrs. Ellis, Lieuts. J. G. Church, E. R. Shipp, R. S. Culp, Ensigns T. A. Symington, H. B. McCleary, E. R. Leonard, E. F. Buck and L. F. Welsh.

The annual battle torpedo practice of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet will begin next week on the practice grounds off San Pedro. Commander Richardson will have headquarters aboard the Whipple. The Iris will remain in San Diego waters. The collier Justin will leave with the fleet next Monday, and will coal the boats at San Pedro, then proceed to San Francisco, where she will take on a large supply of coal, to be brought to San Diego. The submarines will remain in local waters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr entertained at dinner Monday in honor of Mrs. Thornburg. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Tom Thornburg. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Anderson entertained delightfully at cards for her guest, Mrs. Thornburg. Other guests were Major and Mrs. McManus, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Le Cocq, Mrs. Cabell, Miss Marie Cabell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Sterry, Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr, Mr. Cabell and Lieutenant Doig. Mrs. Le Cocq entertained the ladies of the post Wednesday afternoon informally at tea. Mrs. Lohr left Thursday morning for a short visit to Los Angeles.

A quartermaster warehouse has been started here and when completed will house several of the small trade and repair shops, now located in various parts of the post. Captain Lukesh, C.E., with a detail of eleven enlisted men from San Francisco, will make a complete survey of the government reservation on Point Loma. The military boulevard that is being constructed from the wireless station to the old Spanish lighthouse is progressing nicely. The road will be twenty-five feet wide and about three and a half miles in length, to connect with the new Point Loma highway and make a continuous road from San Diego to the old lighthouse.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 8, 1910.

Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, accompanied by his aid, Capt. A. La Rue Christie, and Miss Eva Smith, arrived on the post Aug. 6 from Pole Mountain. Miss Smith will be the guest of Mrs. Arthur Williams and later of Mrs. Earl Carnahan. General Smith and Captain Christie left for Omaha Aug. 7.

Mrs. Albert Myer, wife of Brig. Gen. Albert Myer, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edgar Myer. Mrs. Blanchford entertained at a pink luncheon Aug. 5. The guests included Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Bishop of Wyoming; Mrs. Noll, Mrs. Barroll, Mrs. McPetridge, Mrs. James Erwin, Mrs. Augustus Macomb, Mrs. Arthur Williams, Mrs. D. D. Tompkins, Miss Davis, Miss Harbold and Mrs. Green.

Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly will leave shortly for Leavenworth, where Captain Kelly will be an instructor at the school.

Mrs. George K. Wilson gave a pretty luncheon Aug. 3 for Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Edgar Myer, Miss Davis, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Richmond Smith, Mrs. Barzynski, Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Ford, of Boulder, Colo., and the Misses Williams. Mrs. O. H. Sampson entertained at an informal dinner for her guest, Miss Ford. Those present included Mrs. Williams, Miss Davis and Mrs. G. K. Wilson. Mrs. Appel gave a bridge and five hundred party Aug. 3. Mrs. George L. Wickes and Miss Armstrong assisted in receiving. Prizes were won by Mrs. Earl Carnahan, Mrs. Myer and Mrs. Sterrett. A delicious course supper was served.

The Barnum and Bailey circus was enjoyed by a jolly little party composed of Miss Armstrong, Miss Erwin, Lieut. Gibbes Lykes and Lieut. C. B. Amory, jr. At the Cheyenne race meeting a gentleman's race, Aug. 6, in which officers of the 9th Cavalry participated, Lieut. S. W. Winfree, on Lieut. Emil Engel's "Discreet," won by a nose, with Capt. John B. Christian second and Lieut. C. B. Amory third. A silver cup went to the winner. There was a large attendance from the post, and interest was intense.

A number of motor parties enjoy the spin to Maneuver Camp, a run of thirty-five miles. Miss Elizabeth Cobb, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Persons. Another charming guest on the post is Miss Bessie Wilson, of Waynesboro, Ga., who is visiting Mrs. C. M. Dowell.

Lieut. and Mrs. William McCleave, 4th U.S. Field Art., are being congratulated upon the arrival of a daughter, Aug. 2.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 8, 1910.

Capt. H. C. Williams, 3d Field Art., Lieut. C. Briand, 15th Cav., and Lieut. E. M. Offley, 1st Cav., are here for instruction in recruiting, preparatory for duty at Savannah, Duluth and Oklahoma City, respectively. Capt. J. C. Gregory, Med. Corps, en route to the Philippines, spent a couple of days here with Capt. and Mrs. Ford. Miss Harvey, of St. Louis, is making a short visit with Col. and Mrs. Mason. Lieut. C. G. Mortimer, 3d Field Art., who has just finished the year's course in the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, is on fifteen days' leave, and spent a few days with Major Straub. Lieut. Stephen Abbott is here, having taken the physical examination for retirement. Mrs. Ford left Aug. 3 for her home in McComb, Ill., where she will visit her parents for the next month.

Col. and Mrs. Mann on Aug. 2 entertained Capt. and Mrs. Ford with a dinner at Tony Faust's and later a theater party at Suburban Gardens. Thursday night, July 28, Capt. and Mrs. Mabey entertained informally with bridge. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiegstein and Lieut. and Mrs. Errington. Lieutenant Mitchell gave a dinner, July 20, at the Missouri Athletic Club for Lieut. and Mrs. Foester and Lieutenant Blakely. Lieutenant Errington and his commandery of Knights Templar attended the laying of the corner-stone of the Church of the Redeemer Saturday, July 30.

A post baseball team has been organized and the first game was played here Saturday, Aug. 6, with the St. Louis Giants. The visitors won by 5 to 0, but as they are a strong professional team, the defeat was not a bad one. Among the late post league games are the following: 18th vs. 15th Co., 11 to 7; 18th vs. Hospital Corps, 15 to 12; 27th vs. 16th Co., 5 to 3; 23d vs. 18th Co., 9 to 6; 23d vs. Hospital Corps, 5 to 4; 27th vs. 15th Co., 42 to 2; 27th vs. Hospital Corps, 19 to 0; Hospital Corps vs. 15th Co., 10 to 7. The 27th

Company is now in the lead with the 16th Company a close second.

Capt. W. F. Clark, Pay Dept., on his recent visit to the post, was the guest of Captain Symmonds. Capt. C. E. Morison, the St. Louis paymaster, is on leave in the East.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 6, 1910.

Since the departure, Saturday, of six companies of the 26th Infantry for Camp Perry, the post has seemed deserted indeed.

The hop on Wednesday was unusually well attended, the principal feature being the presentation of a chest of one hundred and sixty-five pieces of flat silver, the wedding present of the "Regiment," to Lieut. and Mrs. H. S. Adams. Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Dichmann entertained delightfully at dinner before the hop, their guests being Mrs. T. J. Rich, of Boston, Major Hartsock and Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin. On Tuesday evening, Mrs. H. L. Roberts gave a porch party in honor of her guests, Gen. and Mrs. B. K. Roberts, when delicious refreshments were served and the band, stationed on the lawn, rendered a delightful program.

Mrs. E. A. Shorb, of New York city, and Miss Judge, who has lately returned from abroad, arrived at Fort Wayne Thursday and are guests of Mrs. T. A. Baldwin. Lieut. A. T. Rich, of Fort Brady, who has been visiting at the post during the serious illness of his brother, left Saturday to join his wife in Boston. The friends of Lieut. C. H. Rich will be glad to know that he is rapidly convalescing from typhoid fever.

Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Coolidge, of The Pasadena, have returned from visiting friends in the East. Capt. T. A. Baldwin and son left last week for Catoosa Springs, Ga., to visit the Captain's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Baldwin. Mrs. F. L. Sward and her sister, Miss Oldfield, left Fort Wayne last week to visit at their old home on the Hudson River near West Point.

Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Kilburn on last Wednesday visited Mrs. Kilburn's parents, Col. and Mrs. E. O. Fehé, at Gratiot Beach. Capt. L. E. Hanson, 9th Inf., having been relieved from temporary recruiting duty at Toledo, returned with Mrs. Hanson on Saturday, and they are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Arnold. Mrs. J. R. Kelly returned Thursday from Chicago, bringing as her guest her mother, Mrs. Stapleton, of Dubuque, Iowa.

FORT WINT, P.I.

Fort Wint, Grande Island, P.I., July 10, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Zollars have just returned after a two months' tour of China and Japan. Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter and his mother have lately come to our post for station, from Corregidor. Mr. Howard Toheie was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene B. Walker for a few days before leaving for the States. Mrs. William Tidball made a pleasant week's visit to Stotsenberg, and has just returned. Lieut. William E. Shedd has as his guest his mother and sister, who arrived from the States on the June transport.

A great deal of moving has taken place at Grande upon the completion of two new nipa sets of quarters, Lieutenant Peek occupying the smaller set and Lieutenant Walker the larger. All along the line the families shifted and are just beginning to settle again.

Mrs. William Tidball entertained the Morning Bridge Club Friday of this week. Mrs. A. M. Tippie was the guest of Mrs. T. M. McNeil recently. During her stay several card parties were given in her honor. After a delightful month among the pine trees of Baguio, Capt. and Mrs. Robinson and family and Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene B. Walker returned to Grande on June 10. Capt. William Tidball, Lieut. George M. Peek and Capt. C. O. Zollars were week-end visitors to Manila last week. Captain Zollars went to attend the Elks convention. Dr. W. F. de Niedman has just moved into the new hospital, which is a great improvement over his former quarters.

A delightful Fourth of July ball was given at Olongapo at the Officers' Club. Those from here attending were Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Lieutenants Schudt, Coulter and Peek. Mrs. Zollars entertained at dinner Tuesday night for Major D. W. Ketcham and Dr. de Niedman.

FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Aug. 9, 1910.

All the companies returned to the barracks from camp at the batteries on July 31 after muster. The outing was a most instructive one and will be looked forward to next year. All the companies of Regulars gave smokers to the visiting companies of the Connecticut National Guard. No service practice was possible on account of the fog. The Militia companies left in a rainstorm on July 30, wet but happy.

Captain Wiczorek has returned to the post after a short leave, spent in New York. Col. G. S. Anderson, chief of staff at Governors Island, visited Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bennett last Sunday. Lieut. A. J. Stuart, ordered to the Artillery School, will leave here the latter part of the month. Chaplain Marvinne has arrived from Fort Trumbull.

A second series of baseball games between the companies of the post has been arranged by the athletic officer.

Messrs. Jerome Saccione and James Speed and Company, Ltd., state that the several brands of cigarettes manufactured under their immediate supervision at Malta are made entirely from carefully selected blends of the finest Turkish tobacco, entirely free from opium and other drugs but too frequently used in the preparation of tobacco for manufacturing purposes. Army and Navy officers are generally connoisseurs of good and pure tobacco, and their widespread patronage of this firm serves to endorse the makers' claim that by unremitting care in the blending they have attained the best possible results in placing a good mild cigarette on the market with an excellent sweet and soft aroma, and perfectly free from all injurious ingredients. Price lists and samples of any of their brands, "No Plus Ultra," "Ideals," "Pyramids," "Normas," "Wilhelms," can be obtained on application from the manufacturers either at Gibraltar or their branches at London, Portsmouth and Malta.

A class is being formed this week at the Army and Navy Academy, 1326 Girard street, Washington, D.C., for the preparation of civilian candidates for the position of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Infantry and Field Artillery. The examination will commence Nov. 1 at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALFRED.—Born at Newport, R.I., on Aug. 9, 1910, to the wife of Surg. A. R. Alfred, U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Scott Alfred.

CHURCHILL.—Born to the wife of Lieut. J. M. Churchill, 18th U.S. Inf., at Fort Crook, Neb., Aug. 2, 1910, a daughter, Alice Churchill.

FISK.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.C., U.S.A., a daughter, at Fort Crook, Neb., July 30, 1910.

GIFFEN.—Born to the wife of Ensign Robert O. Giffen, U.S.N., at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1910, a daughter, Mary.

McCLEAVE.—Born at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Aug. 2, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. William McCleave, 4th Field Art., a daughter, Rosanna Masi McCleave.

REHKOPF.—Born Aug. 4, 1910, at West Point, N.Y., to Lieut. and Mrs. Ned B. Rehkopf, 2d Field Art., a daughter, Ellen Darling Rehkopf.

WALKER.—Born at Beverly, N.J., Aug. 4, 1910, a son, Steve Hubert Walker, to the wife of Lieut. Hugh McLean Walker, U.S.N.

MARRIED.

BLEEKER—DUCAT.—At Manila, P.I., June 25, 1910. Miss Elsie Ducat, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. C. Ducat, 20th U.S. Inf., to Paydr. Russell V. de W. Bleeker, U.S.N.

GREER—HERSEY.—At Manila, P.I., April 30, 1910. Miss Dorothy Hersey, daughter of Col. Mark L. Hersey, Philippine Constabulary, to Capt. Allen J. Greer, 16th U.S. Inf.

KINNEY—MADDUX.—At Fort Screven, Ga. Miss Louise Arnold Maddux, sister of Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, Coast Art., U.S.A., to Mr. Joseph N. Kinney.

PRITCHETT—LUNDEEN.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 4, 1910. Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Cutler Lundeen, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. A. Lundeen, U.S.A.

TURNER—STERLING.—At Stockton, Cal., July 27, 1910. Ensign Richmond K. Turner, U.S.N., and Miss Harriett Sterling.

DIED.

BOYLE.—Died Aug. 5, 1910, at Rowayton, Conn., Lieut. William H. Boyle, Jr., late of 201st N.Y. Volunteers, Spanish War, and son of Col. W. H. Boyle, U.S.A. The deceased was, by profession, a mining engineer, and was a member of the Society of Foreign Wars.

CHASE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Aug. 4, 1910. Mrs. Josephine B. Chase, daughter of the late Brevet Major Alexander S. Hooe, U.S.A.

CLARK.—Died at Fort McKinley, Me., Aug. 6, 1910, the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Clark, Coast Art., U.S.A.

GAMBRILL.—Died at Laurel, Md., July 26, 1910. Mrs. Mary G. Gambrill, mother of Major William G. Gambrill, Pay Dept., U.S.A.

GRUENER.—Died at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 8, 1910. Mr. Theodore Gruener, late second lieutenant, 40th U.S. Volunteers, Philippine Service.

HAYDEN.—Died at Vienna, Austria, Aug. 5, 1910. Mrs. William Hayden, mother of Capt. Edward E. Hayden, U.S.N., grandmother of Passed Asst. Surg. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.N., and of Lieut. Herbert Bainbridge Hayden, U.S.A.

MORGAN.—Died at Hastings, Neb., Aug. 3, 1910. Mr. Luman H. Morgan, father of Lieut. Luman E. Morgan, U.S.N.

SCOFIELD.—Died at Stamford, Conn., Aug. 5, 1910. Med. Dir. Walter K. Scofield, U.S.N., retired.

SHILLOCK.—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 3, 1910, in her eighty-fourth year, Mrs. Matilda Shillock, widow of Daniel George Shillock, and mother of Lieut. Col. Paul Shillock, U.S.A., retired, and of Miss Anna Shillock.

STONE.—Died at St. Paul, Minn., July 16, 1910. Brig. Gen. Alexander J. Stone, surgeon general, Minnesota National Guard.

WHINNERY.—Died at Zamboanga, P.I., July 29, 1910. Dental Surg. Jean Whinnery, U.S.A.

WHITEHEAD.—Died at Vienna, Austria, July 4, 1910. Mrs. E. F. Whitehead, mother of Mrs. Allaire, wife of Major W. H. Allaire, 23d U.S. Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The prompt ordering out of a large body of Ohio National Guardsmen to keep order in Columbus during the strike of the street-car men had the desired effect. Some 3,000 troops were on the spot to enforce the law and keep the streets clear of crowds and disorderly persons. The troops performed their duty very efficiently while patrolling the streets, and there was no violent rioting. Those inclined to act disorderly evidently realized that any rioters would be severely dealt with. The Medical Department, Ohio N.G., has been changed to conform to the organization provided for the U.S. Army and the Militia, as prescribed in the Regulations and General Orders of the War Department.

Colonel Miner, 9th Infantry of Pennsylvania, has issued congratulatory circulars to the officers and the men of his regiment, in which he expresses his appreciation of the efficient manner in which they conducted themselves during the recent ten days' tour of field service at the Gettysburg camp of instruction. He says that he believes the general efficiency of the regiment is now greater than at any other time in its history.

The Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania will encamp upon the battlefield of Gettysburg from Aug. 11 to 20, 1910, inclusive. Each individual is admonished to make his conduct exemplary in all respects, and to assist to the fullest extent the special officers employed and placed on duty by the Gettysburg National Park Commission, for the enforcement and observance of the regulations governing the use of the roads and grounds within the park limits, and the care and avoidance of injury to or defacement of markers, monuments, tablets or memorials. The several organizations of the National Guard will be inspected as follows: The 4th Brigade on Aug. 12, 1910; the 2d Brigade on Aug. 13, 1910; the 1st Brigade on Aug. 15, 1910.

The 2d Infantry, Co. A, Signal Corps, detachment of Medical Corps, and Troop B, Cavalry, National Guard state of Washington, will go into camp at American Lake, Aug. 15 to the 26th, inclusive.

There has been considerable surmise as to why the 71st N.Y. left its home station in New York city for Pine Camp, N.Y., on the night of Aug. 1, while the other regiments left a day earlier, and how the 71st Regiment left Pine Camp for home a day earlier than the other commands, and yet received the same pay. The fact of the matter is this: The 71st, in going to Pine Camp, merely obeyed the orders of the War Department. The other organizations went there a day earlier on their own account. That the 71st managed to get away from camp a day before the others was simply due to the fortunes of war and orders from general headquarters. The chief Q.M. of the camp who was looking ahead a little, found that if all the organizations were started for their home stations on the same day some congestion would result, so the 71st, to help matters, was ordered to pack up and entrain on the night of Aug. 9, which it did. The 71st, when it arrived at the maneuver ground, established its camp so quickly that by nighttime it was all settled and was out on drill in the afternoon. Its camp was more quickly established than that of any other regiment on duty during the first period. Its largest number present was 6,800 officers and men.

The following team is designated to represent the state of Maryland in the national team match at Camp Perry, O., commencing Aug. 22, 1910: Col. Charles D. Gaither, I.G., team



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captain; 1st Lieut. H. J. Kefauver, 1st Inf., team spotter; Capt. E. A. Smith, M.D., team surgeon. Team members: Major Samuel J. Fort, O.D.; Capt. D. W. Jenkins, 5th Inf.; Capt. J. E. Rittenhouse, 4th Inf.; Capt. Carroll Edgar, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. DeP. Dowd, O.D.; 1st Lieut. Henry E. Lupus, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles K. Duce, 4th Inf.; Post Ord. Sergt. James E. Givan, Post Comy. Sergt. John Kotwall, Ord. Sergt. William E. Renahan, 4th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Frank Gemmill, 4th Inf.; Sergt. E. O. Wright, Co. M, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Elmer T. Munshower, Co. A, 1st Inf.; Sergt. Robert Forney, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Joseph Collins, Co. C, 1st Inf.; Corp. David H. Luchesi, Co. I, 5th Inf. The team left Baltimore Aug. 6 for Camp Perry.

Colonel Davis, of the 13th N.Y., has appointed ex-Lieut. James F. Cooper as superintendent of the army, vice McNevin, resigned. The new superintendent was formerly a battalion adjutant in the 13th, and during the Spanish War served as second lieutenant. The 1st Co., Captain Dean, will hold its annual moonlight excursion on Saturday, Aug. 20, when the barge Empire will leave the dock at the Brooklyn Bridge at four p.m. and proceed up the Hudson. Music will be furnished by the regimental band, and the party will return home at midnight.

COLORADO.

Colorado's National Guard did not participate in the joint maneuvers held at Dale Creek, Wyo., this year, for the reason that it was proved beyond a doubt that there was a marked inadequacy of water, and the Governor refused to allow the Guard to participate. Utah and Wyoming at once followed Colorado's lead and refused to go, but the Wyoming Guard went in later for a ten-day tour. The Military Board of Colorado decided to hold camps for each branch of the Service, and the two regiments of infantry were in camps from July 16 to 24, inclusive.

These camps were under the watchful eyes of officers from the Regular establishment and were productive of much good to both officers and men. Unless some more suitable site is selected for maneuvers in this section it is doubtful if Colorado attempts to participate again. Artillery, cavalry and signal corps camps will be held during September.

Adjutant General Chase has just issued an official list and directory of officers of the National Guard along the line of that issued by the Army. This shows that there are 103 officers in the Guard. It is the intention to issue this list every quarter and issue a bulletin covering changes every month.

During the period of officers' schools at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, just closed, Colorado had seventeen artillery, cavalry and signal officers present much of the time, which considerably exceeds the number sent by any other state, and is eighty-five per cent. of all officers of those arms in the state service. The benefit of the training is already felt in the Guard. An infantry officers' school, under the instruction of Army officers, was held near Denver ten days during June and was productive of much good. The attendance was satisfactory and the best of feeling prevailed. The instructors were Capt. Charles H. Bridges, Lieut. Henry A. Bell and Edwin Butcher, of the 15th U.S. Infantry, who came from Fort Douglas, Utah, and remained during the entire period. At any such school in future it is probable that an

effort will be made to assemble all infantry non-commissioned officers.

Colorado's signal corps is one of the most efficient arms of the Service. It has just installed an excellent station wireless set and, working in conjunction with Army headquarters, it is expected very soon to have stations at all desirable adjacent points.

Notwithstanding countless difficulties the present administration of the office of the Adjutant General has built the Guard up until it now numbers, approximately, 1,200 officers and men, which is about double the number at any time for the past ten years. The class of men who have recently joined is excellent; for instance, one company has no member who is not a graduate of a college.

Some time since Colorado proved its efficiency in shooting, and it now holds the Rumbold regimental rifle trophy and the Hole revolver team trophy, the two most coveted prizes in the shooting world. This year the state will send the best team it has ever had to Camp Perry, and the team that takes any of Colorado's laurels will have to "go some."

The following team is announced to compete in the national and other matches at Camp Perry, O., August, 1910: Team captain, Major Charles C. Townsend, 1st Inf.; team coach, Capt. Patrick J. Hamrock, Co. L, 1st Inf.; team spotter, Major George M. Lee, Q.M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John E. Canning, Co. L, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Amil H. Dahlene, Co. L, 1st Inf.; 1st Sergt. Hugh W. Olinger, Co. B, 1st Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Herman W. Hook, Co. L, 1st Inf.; Sergt. Harry A. Skerry, Co. B, 1st Inf.; Corp. Frank P. Coffin, Troop C, 1st Squadron Cav.; Corp. Fred H. Steffan, Co. L, 1st Inf.; Corp. Clarence M. McCutchen, Troop D, 1st Squadron Cav.; Corp. John M. Woodward, Troop B, 1st Squadron Cavalry; Cook Arthur Smith, Troop B, 1st Squadron Cavalry; Musn. Leo W. Schenker, Co. L, 1st Inf.; Trumpeter Roy Peterson, Troop B, 1st Squadron Cavalry; Artificer W. E. Rocheville, Co. L, 1st Inf.; Pvt. W. H. Knapp, Co. L, 1st Inf.; Pvt. LeRoy E. Lyon, Troop D, 1st Squadron Cav.

Col. C. A. Kelley, A.G.D., is designated a range officer to accompany the above-named team.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A camp of instruction of the coast artillery corps, New Hampshire National Guard, will be held at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N.H., in conjunction with the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S. Army, stationed at that fort, and under the command of Capt. Robert B. McBride, U.S.A., commanding Artillery District of Portsmouth, Sept. 7 to 14, 1910, inclusive. Major Chauncey B. Hoyt, C.A.C., N.H.N.G., will report with his command to the district commander on arrival at Fort Constitution, for eight days' duty. The personal and departmental staff of the commander-in-chief are directed to report to the Adjutant General at Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, Sept. 7, for eight days' duty. Major E. Ray Shaw, Q.M., and Post Q.M. Sergt. James P. Forsyth, Q.M. Dept., are directed to report to the Adjutant General at Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, Sept. 7, for eight days' duty.

The following troops will proceed to the state camp ground at Concord, Sept. 19 to 24, for duty: 1st Regiment of Infantry, Col. Paul F. Babbidge, the latter being post commander; Battery A, Capt. E. L. Towle, and Troop A, Capt. Charles H. Dutton. Brig. Gen. W. Sullivan, I.G., assisted

by Col. A. J. Pierce, A.D.C., I.G., will make the annual inspection at the encampment. Major E. Ray Shaw, Q.M.D., is designated as post quartermaster. Major Ross L. Piper, S.D., is designated as post commissary.

NEW JERSEY STATE TEAM.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, New Jersey, has selected the state team for the national match at Camp Perry, O., Aug. 20-25, as follows: Captain, Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer; range officer, Lieut. Col. William Libbey, Asst. Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice; adjutant and coach, 2d Lieut. William T. Reed, Batln. Q.M. and Comy., 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. William A. Tewes, Asst. Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice; Lieut. Col. Arthur Rowland, Insp. Small-arms Practice; Major Winfield S. Price, 3d Inf.; Major William B. Martin, 2d Inf.; Capt. John Malcolm, Asst. Insp. Small-arms Practice; Capt. William A. Higgins, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Capt. Adolph H. Pfeil, Asst. Insp. Small-arms Practice; Capt. Owen Smith, Asst. Insp. Small-arms Practice; Capt. Charles F. Silvester, Asst. Insp. Small-arms Practice; 2d Lieut. William A. Baker, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Adon W. Muller, jr., Co. I, 3d Inf.; Sergt. Albert C. Mayer, Co. A, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Anthony Walter, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Patrick J. O'Hare, Co. L, 1st Inf.; Pvt. Hector Minervini, Co. C, 4th Inf.

MASSACHUSETTS MANEUVERS, 1909.

In addition to the extracts from the report of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., on the Massachusetts maneuvers, which we published in our last issue, page 1457, we give below some of the comments of officers of the Army acting as umpires and observers with the several organizations, which will be found of interest.

CAVALRY.

Major H. J. Slocum, 7th Cav., acting inspector general, Department of the East, observer of cavalry with the Red Army, says, in part: "Debarcation—That which I saw was orderly and well done, considering the fact that men, horses, equipments, wagons and supplies were on separate steamers, and the different outfits filled up the narrow streets along water fronts. Discipline—Satisfactory, especially so with the New York and New Jersey troops. Officers and men very intelligent and enthusiastic in their work. Officers well informed as to their duties. Connecticut troops not up to the standard of the New York or New Jersey troops in general efficiency. There was an entire absence of any 'foraging' or interfering with the inhabitants in any way. The state cavalry was entirely satisfactory, and, after a 'shaking down' of a few weeks' hard field service, obtaining more confidence, would have met all requirements of service."

Captain Clayton on Troop A, Connecticut N.G.: "Marching and attention to duty very good."

Captain Clayton on Troop A, Conn., and Troop 2, Squadron A, New York: "Movement of Captain Olmsted's troop (Troop 2) from Beaver Dam Creek to North Carver was too slow, contact being gained only at 12:30."

Captain Jones on 1st Squadron, 10th U.S. Cav.: "The 10th Cavalry did not put out advance guard until passing outposts of cavalry already on the march and fifteen minutes after

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1218-20-22 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., U. S. A.

ring was heard. Assault of Essex Troop and New York Squadron well made, in attack on Stonewall after being roused back in direct assault, thinning out force behind wall and enveloping both flanks.

Captain Jones on Squadron A, of New York, Essex Troop, of New Jersey, and three troops of 10th U.S. Cavalry: "During Aug. 19 there was the same tendency to rush in with recklessness before enemy's position had been developed. Exposure of led horses and jamming them up in mass, so that if reverse came there would be difficulty in getting out. Few, if any, messages were sent to division commander after combat. The spirit in the cavalry was excellent, especially in Squadron A, of New York, and Essex Troop, of New Jersey; they were not afraid of drugging and exposure to wet brush or grass and endured hardships whenever it became necessary to accomplish things. They played the game and played it hard."

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. David J. Rombough, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., observer with the Red Artillery, says, in part: "Much has to be learned about fire direction, when and by whose orders fire is to begin and cease, etc. Stable duties had been rather neglected in the Connecticut battery. Great credit is due for the celerity with which camps were made." The improvement is noted in the 3d Battery, N.Y., since Major Rombough criticized it several years ago, and he says: "All the New York batteries are good organizations, but the 1st Battery deserves special mention and praise." The Connecticut battery is greatly handicapped by being divided when at home.

Capt. T. N. Horn, 3d U.S. Field Art., observer with 1st Battalion, Massachusetts Field Artillery, said: "Conduct throughout the maneuvers in the battalion was excellent. In all batteries there was a lack of attention to 'target' shown by platoon commanders, frequently the wrong projectile was prescribed. The natural tendency to blaze away without taking any aim was present throughout the maneuvers, and firing data neglected."

Captain Merrill on 1st Battalion, Field Art., Massachusetts: "The operations (destruction of bridges on the Taunton river) were conducted with energy and good judgment. I found no occasion for unfavorable criticism. The results emphasized one of the ways in which automobiles may be used to great advantage in operations against an invading force."

INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, inspector general, assigned to observe the 7th, 14th and 22d Regiments, says: "The camp sites before departure of the troops were carefully policed. There was only one omission to fill sinks, and that was by the engineer battalion of the 22d Regiment." He says all the regiments under his observation contained an excellent class of men, and that the discipline was excellent. He says outposts and sentinels did not make proper use of cover. Formations suitable to ground and to fire were not always adopted. The fire discipline and control were poor. There was too much delay in marching when the advance was fired upon by a few men. Communication was not kept up between the various parts of the advance guard. On the last day touch was entirely lost between the advance party and the reserve of the advance guard, composed of the 7th Infantry. Mounted officers did not dismount under fire. He states that the camps of the 7th and 14th Infantry were promptly made and broken. The 22d Regiment, he says, was not so good in this respect, especially the Engineer battalion, as in the first camp made by this battalion over thirty minutes were required to pitch shelter tents."

Captain Malone on 14th N.Y. Infantry: "Command straggled somewhat. The commanding officers of the advance party (one company less one squad), and of the support (one battalion less one company), were ignorant of their duties and conducted the march badly, scattering their organizations along the road. This was finally corrected and the command marched to camp in the formation ordered. This regiment, on Aug. 17, marched about seventeen miles in a heavy rain with a driving wind, through the entire march, overlook troops which were camped about six miles in front of them the preceding day, and were ready to participate at the close of the march in a battle which in actual warfare would have been of much importance. The regiment pitched camp in good order (with its brigade) in the rain, and, throughout the march, conducted itself in a very creditable manner."

Captain Cocheu on 22d N.Y. as infantry says: "Supports and reserve were well located and patrolling well done. Old camps very well policed. Some straggling. Improvement shown in work. Officers and men anxious and willing to learn. There was too much 'waiting for orders.' All the officers should receive a course of instruction in the method of giving verbal orders."

Captain Tebbetts on 6th Massachusetts Infantry: "This regiment, in comparison with some others, was handled very well during operations on Aug. 19. Units were kept well in hand and together, and by two p.m. the entire regiment had assembled at South Hanover, where it was joined by its wagons and camps pitched. One battalion of this regiment (2d) marched at least twenty miles on Aug. 18, and that combined with the difficult operations of Aug. 19 would have been a severe test for any Regular organization, yet the men performed all they were called upon to do, willingly and promptly. Excepting the fatigue and sore feet incident to this maneuver by such men, the general health of the command was excellent."

Captain Moore on 5th Massachusetts Infantry says: "The dispositions made and positions taken were excellent and the work of outposts and patrols seemed to be well accomplished."

Major Herman C. Schumm, U.S. Coast Art., observer with 2d Brigade, Blue Army, says: "Of a number of guns inspected at the beginning of the maneuvers, none were found in any

other than proper condition. During the maneuvers rust accumulated. It was not observed that any attempt to clean the guns during the maneuvers was made while in the field. Camping.—Expediently and neatly done. In spite of restriction imposed by existing conditions in the zone of operations, sites were always well chosen. The three regiments—the 5th, 8th and 9th Massachusetts—displayed very good discipline. The 8th Massachusetts is the best disciplined Militia regiment I have seen. Reconnaissance.—Not very well performed. I was with the 8th Massachusetts when it marched seven miles in one hour and twenty-seven minutes, at the end of which time it went at once into action with great zeal and enthusiasm."

Captain Thorne on 3d Battalion, 8th Massachusetts Infantry: "The command seems extraordinarily well instructed. All messages were correct in form, except in small details, and well expressed. The outguards were well posted and the duty was well performed. Lieutenant Colonel Graves's dispositions and orders (verbal) were excellent. He especially deserves great credit for quickly discovering the withdrawal of the 22d N.Y. Engineers. The work of the advance guard of the 1st Battalion (Co. F) was exceptionally well performed. The men of the 1st Battalion were not as careful as they should have been in keeping under cover. This, however, does not apply to Co. F (Captain Campbell commanding). His command always took up good positions and utilized concealment and cover to the best advantage. From Gurney Corner, the regiment made a forced march to the Four Corners, making about seven miles in one hour and twenty-five minutes. The regiment arrived in good condition, only five men having fallen out. During the action the fire discipline was very good. The men were well handled, and for the most part availed themselves of both artificial and natural cover. The condition of the men at present is very good and their spirit excellent."

Major Frier on 9th Massachusetts Infantry: "The marching of the 9th Massachusetts Infantry was excellent. When accompanied by their wagon train, they were delayed by excessive loads, which were hauled by two horses. The hired teams were generally fairly good, but two were unsuited for the work and could not have continued it. The discipline was very good. The men are too young and inexperienced in camp life to be placed in actual campaign without further training."

Major Poore on 1st Connecticut Infantry: "The march of the regiment was creditably conducted and there was little straggling. Advance guard received no instructions as to route. It sent back little information. Fire disposition of advance guard was poor, all firing being done standing. Little attempt at seeking cover. When regiment was formed for attack, the fire discipline was good and the attack well conducted. Straggling was considerable, some companies losing nearly one-half from this cause. In all the exercises the regimental commander failed to give any instructions to subordinates who were detached, such as advance guard, rear guard and other duty. As a consequence, they received little, if any, instruction."

Captain Moss on 2d Connecticut Infantry: "Although, as far as know there were no Red troops to the north and northeast of Mason's Corner, where the 2d Connecticut went into camp, no steps were taken to establish outpost until I invited attention of brigade and regimental commanders to the fact that their front and right were exposed."

Major Ayer on 2d D.C. Infantry: "There was a little straggling, but most cases were due to bad feet. Discipline was excellent."

Captain Johnson on 1st Sep. Battalion, D.C., and 1st Sep. Co., Conn.: "Favorable mention is made of the soldierly manner in which the men marched, keeping closed to proper distance in four columns of files; no falling out of ranks nor misbehavior on the march was observed."

NAVAL MILITIA.

A number of members of the District of Columbia Naval Militia, when the U.S. Monitor returned to Washington, Aug. 6, from the cruise, signed a statement which declared that newspaper articles in the Washington daily papers about the cruise had been grossly exaggerated. The statement said in part: "The food, with one or two minor exceptions, was all that could be desired or expected; the water supply, with the exception of one or two days, was excellent, the exception being the evaporator and refrigerating machine failed temporarily to work properly; we were not required to work outside of the regular hours for duty; the failure to make the trip to Gardiner's Bay was due to the inability of the Ozark to maintain sufficient speed to accompany the Naval Militia fleet, and the continuous steaming it would have required to return at the date set. During the entire cruise no member of the crew has been placed in the 'brig.' Seven men, having been granted liberty at Annapolis, have overstayed their liberty, instead of twenty-seven men deserting. Shore liberty, sailing and swimming privileges were granted whenever possible, and on one occasion, when deemed inadvisable to grant such privileges, an entertainment was arranged for our benefit."

Lieut. Gerald Howze, U.S.N., who was assigned by the Navy Department as observer and instructor on board the Ozark during her trip, is quoted as follows: "The men handled the ship very well. The discipline was fine, and I heard no complaint against the men. The chief engineer was very efficient, and had an excellent corps of assistants. They deserve high praise, and I don't know when I have seen a better set of engineers. I have seen Naval Militia on board the battleships, and it seemed to me that the work of the battalion on this cruise was excellent."

Commander Stratton, of the District of Columbia Naval Militia, expressed much satisfaction at the results of the cruise. "The men did excellent work, and we approached the work of the Regular Navy this time more than ever before. We paid little attention to the few men who left the ship. We thought they merely overstayed their leave, and that is a thing that happens quite often. Because a few men offended I saw no reason for denying shore liberty to the rest of the men."

The verbal report of Insp. Gen. Leroy W. Herron, of the District National Guard, upon the recent annual cruise of the District Naval Militia on the training ship Ozark, to Gen. George H. Harriss, commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces of the District, exonerates officers on the Ozark from guilt of any conduct productive of evil conditions said by alleged deserters from the ship to have prevailed on board.

The Rhode Island battalion of Naval Militia, which arrived home from its cruise on board of vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, gained a good practical knowledge. The First and Third Divisions, from East Providence and Bristol respectively, were assigned to the battleship Mississippi, while the Second Division was on the battleship Idaho. Comdr. William C. Bliss and a detail of thirty-five marines were on the gunboat Aileen, sailing an independent trip from that of the battleships.

On board the battleships the men had a week of continuous sailing, much to the regret of the Militiamen, who had hoped that some time ashore might be spent at popular resorts. It was a cruise for work, however, and not for play. During the cruise the daily routine work was taken by all the men. Following the morning meal the men were called to quarters on the quarter deck, and afterward assigned to their respective stations. Scrubbing the deck with holy-stone was a part of the training, and a setting-up drill was also a daily morning feature. Following this work the men went to the turrets and took a hand in the gun practice. Thursday morning, July 28, while off Hatteras, the battleships in the fleet passed through a specially laid storm, and the men aboard were given more than they bargained for in a rough-and-tumble fight with the ocean, right on the decks. One sailor on the Michigan was washed over and for a time the fleet stopped while a search was made. The landsmen sailors had a sorry time of it that day, for somehow they could not accustom their stomachs to the rolling and pitching. The majority of the Rhode Islanders felt the pangs of seasickness, to the enjoyment of the Regulars on board. The Naval Militiamen, being land lubbers fifty-one weeks in each

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year, found it hard to accustom themselves to Navy rations. All asserted their belief that the food given them was good, although so different from land food that they found difficulties with becoming used to it. Friday, July 29, the men were given meat balls, but according to reports they were "ammunition" instead. It is stated that the balls were so hard that the men couldn't crack them. "And next day we got 'em as hash," said one of the battalion after his return.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

ENLISTED MAN asks: Can an enlisted man serve as a notary public in any of the states or territories? Answer: A notary, being an officer duly commissioned and holding a seal of office, appointed, as a rule, by the Governor of a state, it is not likely that you could act as a notary, an enlisted man having no permanent place of abode, unless he be on the retired list. Laws as to appointment of notaries vary in different localities and no general answer can be given. Apply for information to the State Secretary of your state.

E. M.—A regular reading of the Army and Navy Journal will keep you posted on what is being done or proposed for the efficiency of the Service. We cannot attempt to keep up with or correct all the misinformation of the sensational press, but we are glad to respond to such requests for information as may be addressed to this department, where the questioner observes the simple rules printed in italics in the heading above.

GALLAGHER.—Make your request direct to the Superintendent Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for pamphlet containing information for those seeking appointments.

G. S. V.—Discharges by favor are only authorized in case a soldier, after serving one year of his term of enlistment, loses one of his parents, the other being left solely dependent upon the soldier for support. See Par. 9, G.O. 13, 1909. Discharges for convenience of Government are usually for purpose of immediately re-enlisting for full period soldiers whose terms are about to expire; or other exigencies of the Service, such as mustering out of forces no longer needed.

W. K., FORT ANDREWS.—See answer to "Satisfaction," issue of Aug. 6, that time lost by absence without leave in enlistment begun prior to May 11, 1908, does not have to be made up. The 15th Infantry may go to the Philippines some time in 1911, but no order for such movement has yet been issued.

MERCHANT MARINE.—In tonnage the merchant marine of Canada takes tenth rank. It is estimated that 36,430 men and boys, including masters, were employed on Canadian ships during 1909. On Dec. 31, 1909, there were 7,768 vessels of 718,533 tons in service. Since 1874 the scale ascended from 1,153,363 to 679,352 in 1899, while since 1904 there has been a slight increase, from 682,838 to 718,533 tons.

INFORMATION.—The price of purchase of discharge in your case, which we understand to be after four years' service, and more than a year since you received a bonus for re-enlistment, will be the travel allowances due on discharge, which will be retained by the Government, and in addition thereto the sum of \$85. Whatever credits you may have with the United States for clothing allowance, etc., can be applied toward this \$85 purchase price. For full particulars see G.O. 13, 1909.

D. L. M.—As to rules observed in the case of desertions from the Navy, see Navy Regulations, 806 and 814 to 830. The Government does not employ detective agencies to look for deserters, but notice of the desertion is sent to the next of kin and to the mayor of the town where the deserter resided at date of enlistment. A money reward is offered for the recovery of a deserter, and in cases where the aid of the civil authorities is required descriptive lists, signed by the captain and stating the amount of the reward offered, shall be sent to the police headquarters and, if necessary, to the U.S. marshal in foreign ports to the U.S. consul.

SERVICE MAN.—Private detectives do not make arrests, but call upon the proper police authority to act. Your question is rather vague. See answer to D. L. M.

R. J.—In the target practice of the U.S.S. Idaho, referred to in our issue of July 16, page 1382, the distance of the target from the ship was 1,215 feet.

M. A. W. D.—Rear Admiral John Hubbard will retire for age (62 years) May 19, 1911.

J. J. P.—In regard to appointment for service in the leper colony in the Hawaiian Islands, address the Secretary of the Board of Health for Hawaii, Honolulu, H.T. The appointment clerk for the Panama Canal is in Washington. Address the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D.C.

R. E. L. G. asks: I was over ten years in the naval service; more than six years as a chief yeoman. Was discharged as a yeoman, first class, for disability. I receive \$17 per month for disability and \$4.25 for ten years' service. Under the provisions of the Navy graded retirement bill (S. 7765), now before Congress, would I continue to draw my disability pension, and, in lieu of the \$4.25, receive a certain amount as "retirement" pay, or would I relinquish both, in order to receive the retirement benefit? And, if the latter, how much "retirement" benefit would I receive? Answer: The bill referred to does not in its present form provide for any action to be taken in regard to men already discharged. The language of Section 2 is as follows: "That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps has had ten years' honorable service, and less than sixteen years, and has been incapacitated through disease or injury incident to the Serv-

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ice, he may, upon the recommendation of a board of survey, be placed upon the retired list with pay, to be determined by multiplying three one-hundredths of the pay he may then be receiving by the whole number of years of honorable service he may have to his credit. This would be thirty per cent. for ten years' service, thirty-three for eleven years, forty-five for fifteen years.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.—Among the Southern states paying pensions to Confederate veterans and widows, Georgia perhaps has the best system. Beginning with 1889, a total of \$14,000,000 has been paid by this one state, which since 1896 has had a commissioner of pensions. A few years ago there were 99,049 Confederate pensioners in the Southern states, and in the year 1906 \$3,875,000 was paid to such pensioners.

R. H. P.—General Wood spent some time with President Taft at Beverly Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 2, going over the Army estimates for next year. The result of that conference is noted in a paragraph in our issue of Aug. 6, page 1467.

A. S.—The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the president of whose Board of Managers is Major James W. Wadsworth, 346 Broadway, New York, and secretary, Col. W. P. Brownlow, Jonesboro, Tenn., has branches at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kas.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S.D. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 35,000. The U.S. Government appropriates about five millions annually toward the maintenance of these homes, and also extends aid to state homes. To obtain admission to the National Home (1) an honorable discharge from the U.S. Service during a war in which it was engaged is required; (2) disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor. Regular soldiers are sent to the U.S. Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C.

G. P. C.—We believe that you will find "Elements of International Law: Davis," published by Harper and Brothers, will fit you for the examination in maritime law required for admission to the U.S. consular service. Such positions are outside the regular classified service, and application should be made to the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

L. Z.—The Army and Navy Union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the U.S. Service, either Regular or Volunteer Army and Navy or Marine Corps, whether said service was before, during, or since any war at home or abroad. Write again to Thomas A. Avery, A.G. of Army and Navy Union, Brooklyn, N.Y.

J. P. K.—Your questions as to 4th U.S. Vol. Inf. and 8th Infantry band should be submitted through the channel, stating reasons for making inquiry.

ARTILLERYMAN.—Service in the United States during the Spanish-American War is not counted as war service, and does not entitle you to the war chevron or Spanish War badge.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 10, 1910.

Capt. G. A. Procter, C.A.C., left last week for his new station, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Lieut. Col. J. A. Hull, J.A., was the recipient of congratulations, last Sunday, on his birthday. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Molitor and other friends from New Rochelle, N.Y., and Major and

Mrs. Truitt, Col. and Mrs. Hull have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Hess, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mrs. Leonard Wood departed for Fort Myer, Va., last Wednesday. The Misses Harmon spent the week-end with Col. John V. White, C.A.C., and Mrs. White, at Fort Hancock. Miss Ruth Cummins, daughter of Col. Albert S. Cummins, retired, was a guest of the Misses Harmon this week. Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Med. Insp. F. S. Nash, U.S. N., is visiting Mrs. George Andrews and daughters.

Miss Katherine Andrews, daughter of Colonel Andrews, and Mrs. Andrews, gave a dinner party in honor of Miss Jane Attwood, guest of Col. George F. Chase, I.G., and wife. There were present Miss Attwood, Miss Emily Chase, Miss Andrews, Miss Katherine Andrews, Mr. Chase, Mr. Littell, Mr. Swift and Lieut. John R. Emory, jr., 29th Inf. The closing meeting for the summer of the Ladies' Bridge Club was held last Thursday with Mrs. Elbert E. Persons. Prizes were won by Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Persons.

FORT WILLIAMS.

Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 8, 1910.

About six hundred members of the Coast Artillery Corps, National Guard of Maine, arrived in Portland on Tuesday and were transferred to the different forts in this district to take part and receive instruction in the military exercises for nine days. The camps were in readiness for them, and they were at once able to take up the duties of the Regular Army life. Colonel Collins is commanding the four companies stationed here, and on Wednesday afternoon parade was given by the Militiamen, followed by parade by the Regulars. Over a thousand visitors witnessed the parade.

On Tuesday morning Miss Newcomb gave a tennis party; those playing were Miss Marian Fletcher, Miss Dennison and Miss Whipple, of Portland; Miss Cronkrite, of Fort Preble, and Miss Starr and Miss Newcomb, of Fort Williams. After the game coffee was served at Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb's attractive quarters. The Misses Emery gave a luncheon at Falmouth Foreside for Mrs. D. Y. Beckham and her house guest, Miss Hunter, on Tuesday. On Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Newcomb had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Miss Hunter, Miss Newcomb, Lieutenants Meade, Wildrick and O. H. Longino. On Monday evening Col. and Mrs. W. P. Newcomb, Miss Newcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. Meade Wildrick, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Miss Hunter and Mr. Longino dined at the Cumberland Club of Portland, afterward attending Keith's theater.

Both Doctor Miller and Lieutenant Biscoe have been ill in quarters the past week, but are now able to attend to their duties. Miss Newcomb and Lieut. Meade Wildrick were dinner guests of Miss Cronkrite at Fort Preble on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Wilshire, of Cincinnati, are spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. J. Bailey are the week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Newcomb.

On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke entertained very delightfully at dinner Col. and Mrs. W. P. Newcomb and Col. and Mrs. Bailey. On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow gave a reception to the officers and ladies of the post. Among those attending were Mrs. Starr and Miss Mary Starr, Capt. and Mrs. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. Acheson, Miss Hunter, Miss Newcomb, Miss Cronkrite and Mr. Cronkrite, of Fort Preble; Lieutenants Biscoe, Longino, Meade, Wildrick, Andrus and Wilson. The band furnished an excellent program, under the leadership of Gustave Ludicke.

Miss Newcomb gave a dinner at Riverton on Saturday; covers were laid for ten. Lieutenant Andrus, of Fort Michie, and Lieutenant Wilson, of Fort Revere, are instructors of the Militia during the encampment here.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 6, 1910.

The ladies of the Infantry garrison have formed a Sunday evening supper club. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained Sunday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe, Miss Welch and Lieut. Hornsby Evans. Mrs. George O. Oress and daughter, Cornelia, who have spent the week as guests of Mrs. Dushane on her houseboat up the river, will return Sunday. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers returned Saturday from Leavenworth, where she was called by the sudden death of her mother, Mrs. Edward Penlon.

Mrs. Dana T. Merrill entertained Thursday afternoon at a children's lawn party in honor of her three sons, Harwood, Noyes and True Merrill. Thirty-five little people of the garrison were the guests. Capt. John Henry Parker, 28th Inf., left Wednesday for Booneville, Mo. Lieut. William E. Gillmore returned this evening from Sparta, Wis., to remain a few days and then leave for the maneuver camps in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. Miss Irene Watrous, of St. Paul, spent Wednesday with Miss Nadine Parker.

Mrs. John C. McArthur gave a card party Tuesday for her guest, Mrs. Charles Howard, of Aberdeen, S.D. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith entertained this afternoon at a charming military euchre, in honor of Mrs. Isham Hornsby, of Washington; Mrs. Mary E. Mapp, of Atlanta, and Mrs. J. C. Grady, of Philadelphia, guests at the garrison. Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall assisted.

Dental Surg. George L. Mason returned Tuesday from Springfield, Mass. Lieut. James L. Robinson, Med. Corps, returned Monday from Tennessee. Among the many ladies giving theater parties Friday evening at the Grand in St. Paul were Mesdames Griffith, Beall and Moreno, from the Infantry post. Another theater party at the Grand Friday included Mrs. William E. Gillmore, Mrs. Mary E. Mapp, Mrs. William B. Bannister, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell and Miss Welch. The Misses Parrin, of St. Paul, gave a tea Friday, in honor of Mrs. Robert K. Evans.

Miss Venneman returned Friday from several weeks spent in Iowa.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Aug. 9. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Senton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Send mail for vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At Newport, R.I.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleeves. Sailed Aug. 9 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., on "shake down" cruise.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

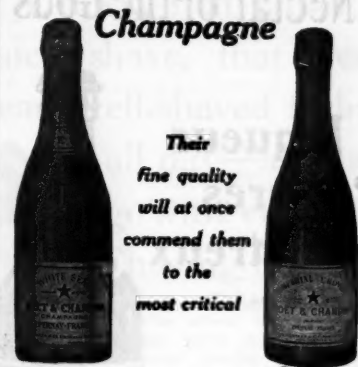
Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

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KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger.

At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fichteler. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet—Tennessee, Montana and North Carolina—will leave Hampton Roads about Aug. 14 for a cruise along the coast of Maine, visiting Bar Harbor, Rockland and Portland; thence to Newport, arriving about Aug. 30; thence to the Southern Drill Grounds to join the Atlantic Fleet for target practice; thence to Cape Cod Bay for torpedo and mine practice; thence to New York city for liberty.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Lieut. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. Arrived Aug. 8 at Hampton Roads, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived Aug. 8 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. Arrived Aug. 8 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Provincetown, Mass.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. Arrived Aug. 4 at Provincetown, Mass.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At Cape Cod Bay, Mass.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Oris W. Fowler. At Provincetown, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

Address mail for the vessels of the First Division as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The First Division of the Pacific Fleet—California, Colorado, Pennsylvania and Washington—will leave San Francisco Aug. 14 for Valparaiso, Chile, where the division is due to arrive on Sept. 10 to take part in the Chilean Centennial Celebration. The division will stop at Chimbote, Peru, en route to coal. Upon the completion of the celebration the California, Colorado and Pennsylvania will return to San Francisco, where they are due to arrive not later than Oct. 22. The Washington will be detached from the Pacific Fleet at Valparaiso and will proceed to Hampton Roads, via the Strait of Magellan. The Glacier will accompany the division as far as Chimbote.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

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SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Aug. 5 at Tsingtan, China. The Charleston will be relieved as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet by the New York, and will leave Yokohama Aug. 28 for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. Arrived Aug. 5 at Tsingtan, China.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Sailed Aug. 9 from Cavite, P.I., for Yokohama, Japan.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Joe R. Morrison. At Canton, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. Arrived Aug. 7 at Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At Hankow, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Hankow, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Baum. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur C. Stott, jr. Arrived Aug. 8 at Tsingtan, China.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. William H. Toaz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Bttn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Bttn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. George R. Clark, Commander.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city.

The following is the remainder of the itinerary of the Squadron for the summer practice cruise with the midshipmen from the Naval Academy:

Arrive Azores Aug. 5, leave Aug. 12; arrive Solomon's Island Aug. 23, leave Aug. 28; arrive Annapolis Aug. 29.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of Captain Clark.) Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. Arrived Aug. 5 at Horta, Azores.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. Arrived Aug. 5 at Horta, Azores.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. Arrived Aug. 5 at Horta, Azores.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Sailed July 14 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Port Said, Egypt, en route Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed Aug. 4 from Bremerton, Wash., for Honolulu, Hawaii, en route to the Asiatic State. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. The Amphitrite is en route to St. Louis for the use of the Missouri Naval Militia. Send mail to St. Louis, Mo.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Sailed Aug. 8 from Hampton Roads, Va., for New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. Sailed Aug. 7 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Hawaii, en route to the Asiatic Station. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CASSAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Gain. At Horta, Azores. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C.

Decker. Sailed Aug. 8 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. Sailed July 23 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. Arrived Aug. 4 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

CHOCATAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. At Las Palmas, Canaries. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Lawrence. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Ensign Richard F. Bernard. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustaf Peterson, master. Arrived Aug. 7 at Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. Sailed Aug. 7 from Delaware Breakwater for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Aug. 7 from Delaware Breakwater for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived Aug. 8 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, en route to Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Cape Cod Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney G. Chase. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. Sailed Aug. 7 from Shanghai, China, for Tsingtan, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Archibald H. Seales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bttn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. Arrived Aug. 6 at Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PEORIA (tug). William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed Aug. 4 from Hong Kong, China, for Singapore, Strait Settlements. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. Arrived Aug. 6 at Tsingtan, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

PRairie (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. Arrived Aug. 5 at New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Prairie will proceed to Bluefields about the 12th instant.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed July 23 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEMPER (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Beverly, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Gustav Sabelstrom. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TECUMSEH (tug). Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

TRITON (tug). Chief Bttn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Bttn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Meriwether, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VIOKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. Sailed Aug. 4 from Hong Kong, China, for Singapore, Strait Settlements. The Wheeling is proceeding in company with the Petrel to the East coast of the United States, via the Suez Canal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Wheeling and Petrel on the voyage to the Atlantic coast: Arrive Singapore Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Colombo Aug. 24, leave Aug. 31; arrive Bombay Sept. 5, leave Sept. 10; arrive Karachi Sept. 13, leave Sept. 16; arrive Aden Sept. 24, leave Sept. 27; arrive Suva Oct. 4, leave Oct. 5; arrive Port Said Oct. 7, leave Oct. 9; arrive Naples Oct. 15, leave Oct. 23; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Funchal Nov. 5, leave Nov. 8; arrive Bernau Nov. 20, leave Nov. 24; arrive Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 28.

HANDS CRACKED OPEN

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do me any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mite sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies.

"They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. Eflingham, N. H., Mar. 5 and Apr. 11, 1909."

This is but one example of thousands of speedy, economical cures of torturing skin and scalp humors by Cuticura.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hedges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. McDougall. Sailed Aug. 8 from Alpena, Mich., for Buffalo, N.Y. Send mail to Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Victor Blue. Arrived Aug. 5 at Acapulco, Mexico, en route to Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived Aug. 7 at New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. Arrived Aug. 6 at New London, Conn.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Arrived Aug. 6 at New London, Conn.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John Mc C. Luby. Arrived Aug. 7 at New London, Conn.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived Aug. 7 at New London, Conn.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Arrived Aug. 7 at New London, Conn.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

OUTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TARANTULA (submarine). Ensign Theodore G. Elyson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division, except Bonita and Castine, to New London, Conn.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At New London, Conn.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At New London, Conn.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At New London, Conn.

SNAPPER (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At New London, Conn.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At New London, Conn.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentice P. Bassett. At New London, Conn.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SEVERN (tender). At New London, Conn.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Lieut. Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Diego, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Pedro, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Pedro, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerriek, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Ensign Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. Arrived Aug. 7 at Tsingtan, China.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. Arrived Aug. 7 at Tsingtan, China.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. Arrived Aug. 7 at Tsingtan, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. Arrived Aug. 7 at Tsingtan, China.

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DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Destroyer: Worden. Torpedobats: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.
First Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.
This is a temporary division formed from the torpedobats in reserve at Charleston. The division will make a practice

cruise to Chesapeake and Narragansett Bays and return to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. At Newport, R.I.
BAILEY (torpedobat). Ensign Rufus W. Mathewson. At Newport, R.I.
STRINGHAM (torpedobat). Ensign Burton A. Strait. At Newport, R.I.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. On a cruise to Alaska. Send mail in care of the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.
FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Camden, N.J. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. The Newport is on her summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Oulebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Commodore Edmund B. Underwood, retired. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

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Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

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